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CLARIN SEES EL SALVADOR AS 'TEST' FOR REAGAN

PY162231 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 15 Jan 81 p 10

[Editorial: "A Powder Keg in Central America"]

[Text] The far-flung offensive of Salvadoran rebel forces and the possibility of a prompt outcome to the virtual civil war which this Central American country is waging, is being closely evaluated by Washington diplomatic observers since the situation could pose the first "test" for President Ronald Reagan's foreign policy after he takes over on 20 January.

The fact is that concern is felt about all Central America. This area has always been looked upon by Washington as its nearest security zone. This point of view implied the exclusion from this area of any adverse power or ideology related to such a power. Even when threats in this regard were far from clear, U.S. diplomacy preferred to resort to the scapel policy--that is, preventive intervention, whether supported or not by the rest of the hemisphere.

The Carter administration had decided to follow another path. His explicit neglect of Somoza's classic dictatorship in Nicaragua, was the sign for the awakening of those forces which would finally overthrow it. However, the United States continued to exert pressure, even though this pressure had changed sides.

When Somoza's regime fell giving rise to a progressively more radical government junta, the effects were felt throughout the region. Now the turn of El Salvador--one of the poorest and least egalitarian countries of the hemisphere--has come. For days and months murder has been the means employed by both extremes of the political spectrum. Salvador's martyrdom is now reaching its peak in open clashes through which the rebel forces hope to gain time and create a fait accompli before the Republicans can implement a new policy.

The Central American turmoil is pathetic. The peoples of that region do not deserve either the iron-handed dictatorship of a few families (or just a single family as in Somoza's case) nor the backwardness which affects workers and businessmen. These peoples must leave behind the stark backwardness which gives rise to political distortions and to the violence which has become endemic. Thus, they require the cooperation of the hemisphere, given with an understanding for their century-old problems and in order to put an end to bloodshed.

This will be the final vaccine against leanings which epitomize interests alien to national objectives which should be encouraged within the framework of strict respect for self-determination and sovereignty.

However, merely principled attitudes toward situations which at first bring neglect and poverty to large human groups, finally lead to the point where differences of opinion are solved without regard for human life. At this point there is need for in-depth solutions which are neither those used in the time of the first Roosevelt, nor can they be based on the abstract ideological positions of the Carter administration.

The truth is that the best way to quench the fires which have been flaring up every so often in America is by promoting continental growth toward economic development, bearing in mind the national characteristics of each country. This is the path which must be followed--even if it takes a long time to do it--in order to make expectations and projects come true. Running to quench the fires which flare up will have the opposite effect. This is why the painful Central American situation has the significance of a "test."

PRESIDENT VIDELA VIEWS 'NATIONAL REORGANIZATION'

LD161535 Madrid YA in Spanish 10 Jan 81 p 9

[Manuel Calvo Hernando undated interview in Buenos Aires with Argentine President Jorge Videla: "We Want To Establish a Real Republican, Federal Democracy"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr President, what aims does the military government have for Argentina?

[Answer] In the specifically political field, the armed forces' government established in March 1976 set itself the basic and ineluctable challenge of establishing in Argentina a real republican, federal democracy which, being based on the citizens' political maturity and on a satisfactory restructuring of the institutions, would be strong and stable. With this objective in mind, following a stage of basic reorganization--essential in view of the political, social and economic chaos with which the country is struggling--we Argentines have embarked on a stage of political and institutional creativity. The first step in this direction was the publication at the end of 1979 of the armed forces' political foundations for the process of national reorganization.

The armed forces expressed in these foundations what they consider to be the essential values on which the future Argentina must be based and established a dialogue between the government and various national sectors as a suitable instrument for discovering the citizens' opinion in this regard.

[Question] While on the subject, could you tell us what the immediate objectives for political development are?

[Answer] Through the dialogue that is currently developing we are achieving the definition of consensus and dissent and the emergence and replacement of men and ideas, all of which will permit the reconciliation of different currents of opinion, which in time will constitute valid political alternatives to the current process of national reorganization.

Within this framework our immediate objective in the nation's political development is to extend and intensify the dialogue, with the aim of amplifying its effects so that in the not-too-distant future it will be possible to introduce the body of legislation necessary for the restructuring of the political parties.

We are also aiming to encourage the Argentine people's unity on the basis of a shared rejection of the errors of the past and the definition of, and aspiration to, the Argentina of the future.

Having achieved national unity and established the structure of the political parties, in time it will be possible to conduct an electoral process which will undoubtedly result in the kind of democracy that we Argentines want.

Human Rights

[Question] What are the Argentine Government's criteria with regard to the topics of human rights, the Beagle Channel and the Falkland Islands?

[Answer] Argentina has always maintained a clear and consistent stance on all three topics.

The human rights issue, the subject of many debates--some of them very recent--has been used as the basis for formulating destructive and anti-Argentine criticism, whose final aim in many cases it to undermine the foundations of our system of Western and Christian life.

With regard to this criticism, we Argentines assert that it was subversive terrorism that, with the aim of seizing the political power of the state, did not hesitate to use violence and to violate each and every human right.

The armed forces, in defense of the citizens' inalienable rights, confronted terrorism in a war that they did not want, but which was necessary and unavoidable and which, like all wars, left both sides with an inevitable list of dead, wounded and missing.

The armed forces do not accept criticism in this regard because they acted in the nation's defense and because the Argentine people, the only valid judge of the situation, who understood this, accepted this distressing outcome as a fair price for their peace, freedom and security.

With regard to the Beagle Channel issue, Argentina has held and still maintains a clear stance which prompted it to seek the mediation of his holiness Pope John Paul II. On the basis of the stature of the mediator and the goodwill of Argentine and Chileans, we are optimistic about the outcome of the dispute. We are confident that we will find a fair, just and honorable solution which, despite unavoidable mutual concessions, will satisfy both sides and will therefore be satisfactory.

As for the Falkland Islands issue, which is over a century old, our position is--and will continue to be--the one that historically we have always maintained: For historical, geographical and legal reasons, the Falkland Islands are unquestionably Argentine and we Argentines will not rest until we have found a satisfactory solution to the problem.

Economic Problems

[Question] What solutions are foreseen to Argentina's economic problems?

[Answer] The armed forces' government, which inherited an unbalanced, closed and state-oriented economy with a slow or zero growth rate, has introduced a general development plan based on the principles of an open and free economy, which has progressed and is successfully prompting a structural change.

Argentina is introducing a new economic structure which has enabled us to achieve a definite and secure recovery and expansion of the system, in the attainment of truly outstanding objectives--almost surprising, we could say, if viewed in the light of the chaotic characteristics of the intial situation.

But like all change, and especially because of its very thoroughness, this transformation of the economy has brought with it difficulties on varying scales--those which you refer to as Argentina's economic problems. These undesired but inevitable collateral effects, though minimal in comparison with the major objectives achieved, will be resolved by making the adjustments in method considered advisable, but above all by remaining faithful to the basic principles announced in April 1976 and by waiting long enough for the economic measures implemented to yield their logical results.

Spanish-Argentine Relations

[Question] Our last question, President Videla, concerns a heart-felt issue of permanent interest, namely Spanish-Argentine relations, both economic and cultural. Mr. President, are there any prospects for intensifying these relations?

[Answer] The Argentine Republic and Spain, nations which are and will always be a perfect example of friendship and understanding by virtue of shared origins and an extensively shared history, undoubtedly have a future of exceptional shared opportunities.

On the economic plane, we can indicate that Argentine-Spanish trade as a whole is experiencing a steady growth. This trade, which in 1976 totalled $207 million and reached $443 million in 1977 and $1 billion in 1979, is likely to maintain a similar trend in the future.

There are also great opportunities for Argentine-Spanish cooperation in fields such as livestock research and development and industrial and mining technology, as well as in various future investment projects. Furthermore, Spain is putting out tenders--as it will continue to do--for road construction, hospital and naval equipment and oil exploration.

In the cultural field, relations between the Argentine Republic and Spain have developed and will continue to develop within the fraternal framework which characterizes a close unity with ties based on consanguinity and shared traditions.

These relations have crystallized in the provisions of a cultural cooperation agreement signed in 1971, which evinces the desire of both peoples and both governments to facilitate this kind of exchange.

Bilateral Argentine-Spanish relations, including economic and cultural relations, arise spontaneously, but they are also the subject of continuous attention and hard work by both countries, so that it is possible to assert that the already close relations between Argentina and Spain will continue to be strengthened in the future.

AGRARIAN FEDERATION PREDICTS YEAR OF REBELLION

PY161642 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2033 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Rosario, 14 Jan (NA)--Humberto Volando, president of the Argentine Agrarian Federation [FAA], has said here that "1980 was the year of protest" and predicted that "1981 will be a year of rebellion if the basic principles of the current economic policies are not changed."

Volando told reporters that the demonstrations of protest carried out by producers of the Rio Negro and Neuquen high valleys and the Cuyana region "confirm FAA warnings that if officials do not provide solutions, the social situation will gradually become more tense."

He expressed the FAA's solidarity with producers saying that "their claims are legitimate." He said that the producers "used all means of dialogue at the local and national level through civilian and military channels before deciding to protest."

He emphasized that "a large majority of the country has great hope" in the administration of the appointed president, Roberto Viola. He said, however, that "due to the restraint Viola and his advisers used in their statements, little can be predicted about what the next administration's policies will be."

SAMORE EXPLAINS BEAGLE CHANNEL DECISION CRITERIA

PY152012 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] Cardinal Antonio Samore, the Pope's representative at the mediation of the Argentine-Chilean border conflict, has made statements on this subject to a Buenos Aires magazine.

Samore stated that all of the legal documents, treaties and legal agreements between the two countries had been taken into account in drawing up the Pope's proposal.

When questioned on whether the pope would accept changes to his proposal at the request of either country, he stated that if there were any suggestions or doubts about the meaning of words the concerned country could request the Pope's explanation.

SILES ZUAZO ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF MURDERING LEADERS

PA190447 Paris AFP in Spanish 0054 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Quito, 18 Jan (AFP)--The "massacre by the military dictatorship causes grief in all the Bolivian people who suffer the irreplaceable loss of those who fell giving their lives for freedom and democracy," a document signed by Bolivian President-elect Hernan Siles Zuazo says.

The document released here today, protests and reproaches last Thursday's "murder of nine leaders," who were part of the National Resistance Directorate [DNR] of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR].

According to the charges presented in the aforementioned document, distributed by the Political Coordination Secretariat of the National Unity Government [GUN], the leaders were tortured before being murdered in the house where the DNR met.

The communique, which was also signed by Vice President-elect Jaime Paz Zamora, says the murdered leaders were part of the Peoples Democratic Union [UDP] political leadership which led the Bolivian people to three successive electoral victories.

"The grotesque report given by the incumbent military government can never be accepted by the Bolivian people," the document said in its accusations against the Bolivian regime, which claims that the dead leaders were subversive bandits and terrorists who had been armed with bombs and died in a clash with security forces.

Political leaders Siles Zuazo and Paz Zamora appealed to the solidarity of democratic peoples, which must be prompt and efficient, the document says, in order to save the lives of the wounded and arrested.

Meanwhile Deputy-elect Guillermo Copiabanco announced that a posthumous homage will be paid to the dead, consisting of a mass which political, clerical and labor leaders of Ecuador and the diplomatic corps will attend.

This ceremony, said Copiabanco, who participated in the Integration Commission of the Andean Parliament which arrived here Friday, will be attended by Bolivian Vice President-elect, Jaime Paz Zamora who is now in Lima.

GOVERNMENT, CHURCH CLASH ON SUBVERSIVES ISSUE

PY191729 Paris AFP in Spanish 1723 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 17 Jan (AFP)--It was stated here today that due to the death of eight young members of the opposition during a police operation on Thursday, Gen Luis Garcia Meza completed his 6th month in government amid new friction with the Catholic Church.

Msgr Jorge Manrique, one of the most outstanding bishops in Bolivia, has termed insufficient the official reports on this sad event and has asked the regime for more information.

For his part, Msgr Alejandro Mestre, secretary general of the episcopal conference, has announced that the church will negotiate with the government for the return of the bodies of the leaders of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) to their families so they may be given Christian burials.

The death of the young MIR members took place at a time when the regime--which took over on 17 July 1980--was boasting that it did not have any kind of organized opposition in the country. Garcia Meza has always maintained that he respects human rights and that for this reason he released all political prisoners on 20 November 1980.

It is now feared that the death of the young opponents may, in some way or other, impair the much desired U.S. recognition of the military regime.

INTERIOR MINISTER ARCE GOMEZ MEETS WITH BANZER

PY201756 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Interior and Justice Minister Luis Arce Gomez has had an important meeting in Santa Cruz with former President Hugo Banzer Suarez and prominent members of the National Democratic Action (ADN). During the meeting, aspects of the current situation of the nation were analyzed.

The interior minister asserted that the meeting was positive. The former president said that he was supporting the present National Reconstruction Government and that he, being an officer, was at the disposal of the armed forces.

BOLIVIA DECLINES TO PARTICIPATE IN ANDEAN MEETING

PY201755 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Bolivia will not attend the Andean Pact meeting of the commission of labor ministers' delegates, according to a communique released by the Labor Ministry and sent to the members of the commission, headquartered in Quito, Ecuador.

IRAQI PLANES LOAD MATERIEL IN SAO JOSE DOS CAMPOS

PY201455 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Jan 81 p 4

[By our correspondent and agency]

[Text] Two cargo planes with Iraqi flags and registration landed this week at the airport of the Aerospace Technological Center (CTA), located in Sao Jose dos Campos. They arrived empty in order to load Brazilian war equipment that has been purchased by the Baghdad government. The first plane to arrive, a Boeing 727 jet, landed on Wednesday and the second, a Soviet IL-76 turboprop, landed on Thursday. Both planes were manned by officers of the Iraqi Air Force. The planes returned to the Middle East as soon as the equipment had been loaded. According to officials of this sector, the planes were loaded in record time: in just over 4 hours.

According to unofficial reports, the majority of the equipment was provided by Avibras Aerospacial, a small and mysterious industry located in Sao Jose dos Campos, which manufactures missiles, rockets and telecommunications antennas. Sources from the enterprise refused to confirm or deny the operation. One of the firm's directors would only say that the firm "cannot give information to the press," when reporters asked him to clarify the secrecy that surrounded the transaction. Moreover and strangely enough, in Brasilia, diplomatic and military officials linked to the export of war materiel announced that Brazil wishes to "extensively disseminate information regarding its war materiel industry, based mainly on two factors: the sector's growth within the economy during the last 3 years, and the good performance of the equipment under fire in the Middle East (Iran-Iraq) and African (Libya-Chad) conflicts."

Avibras Aerospacial includes the following equipment in its catalog: the SBAT-37, SBAT-70 and SBAT-127 missiles, in addition to the 300 mm X-40, which has been developed by the Military Engineering Institute from a space rocket developed by the Space Activities Institute (IAE) the firm also supplies missile launchers for planes and helicopters and multiple ground batteries for saturation fire. The firm predicted that just with the sale of its air-to-air, air-to-ground and ground-to-ground rockets its exports through December 1980 would amount to approximately $20 million, thus doubling its 1979 sales.

The majority of the equipment manufactured by Avibras Aerospacial has been developed by the war systems division of the IAE. It is fairly sophisticated equipment that has a low price on the international market: In June 1980 each unit was quoted at $12,000. They also have a technical advantage over their competitors due to their simplicity, because they can even be fired electrically with a flashlight battery.

Brazil has not signed any type of contract for the export of weapons to Iraq since the beginning of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, but it continues to honor contracts that were signed before the conflict started. This clarification was made yesterday in Brasilia by military sources, who asserted that they have no knowledge that two Iraqi planes had landed at Sao Jose dos Campos and that they had been loaded with rockets of Brazilian manufacture.

BRAZIL, BOLIVIA AGREE ON GAS LINE CONSTRUCTION

PY202345 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Brazilian Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals and Bolivian Hydrocarbons and Energy Minister Lider Sossa have concluded their talks at the city of Cuiaba, Mato Grosso do Sul state. It has been agreed that the company wihich will conduct the engineering studies and will devise the gas pipeline project to be built between the two countries will be selected in March.

The gas pipeline will be 1,270 km long and will link Sao Paulo to the Bolivian city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra and will allow Bolivia to sell 11.3 million cubic meters of gas daily to Brazil. It is estimated that the construction of the pipeline--which will require a $1.7 billion investment, that is, more that 115 billion cruzeiros--will begin within approximately 1 year.

BRAZIL, FRG CONCLUDE BILATERAL TALKS ON TRADE

PY201654 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Jan 81 p 5

[Text] Brasilia--After 16 hours of talks held in the last few days, Brazilian and FRG diplomats yesterday at Itamaraty Palace concluded the evaluation of the two countries' positions toward bilateral and international problems. One of the conclusions at which they arrived is that there is no imminent threat of U.S. pressure against the nuclear accord.

The FRG has been represented by Niels Hansen, head of political planning of the FRG Foreign Ministry. In turn, Brazil was represented by Ronaldo Sardemberg, political adviser to Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro.

The two negotiators held a press conference at the end of the talks, and Hansen expressed his optimism by saying that "relations between Brazil and the FRG are so good that it has not been necessary to discuss them, not even as far as the nuclear in concerned."

Being more of a realist, Brazilian Ronaldo Sardemberg conveyed to the FRG envoy some of Brazil's concerns, among which is the protectionist attitude of the EEC countries, an attitude which is bound to harm Brazilian exports to Europe this year. He added: "We hope that the FRG will implement, within the EEC framework, the idea of free international trade, which it theoretically supports." In turn, Hansen promised that his government and those of the other EEC countries will make efforts in this regard.

Niels Hansen, discussed the worldwide economic crisis and told the Brazilians that Bonn believes that the countries of the world--wealthy and developing countries alike--are "in the same boat" and that problems must be studied as a whole and not one by one as the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan would like. These countries blame world problems on energy and oil alone.

Brazilian diplomats have indicated that this attitude of the FRG could be seen as a political improvement because during the UN Special Assembly in September, the FRG sided with the "three hardliners," as the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan are described.

During the press conference, Hansen made it very clear that his government hopes that the expected changes of U.S. policy toward the USSR will be discussed within the framework of NATO. The future U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has stated that the United States will change its attitude toward Moscow after the Reagan administration takes over, and the FRG diplomat indicated yesterday that "it would not be right to assume that there is a difference of interests between the United States and the European countries regarding the Soviet Union, "which is why he expects that the matter will be brought up at NATO before the changes are announced.

COMMENTATOR SEES U.S. DEFEAT IN HOSTAGES' DEAL

PY200117 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Beatriz Fernandez commentary]

[Excerpts] A few hours before turning power over to its political rival, Ronald Reagan, the democratic government of the man from Georgia is preparing to receive the 52 hostages. On the threshold of a change of government in the United States, the American hostages are preparing to end their long captivity of more than 440 days.

A document signed by the two countries under Algerian mediation reveals that the Iranian position has prevailed. No longer compelled to appear as a strong man since he has already lost the election, Carter has finally yielded to the Iranian demands. If he was going to do this in the end, why did he allow the long ordeal of his fellow countrymen? Although he sought an honorable solution, he proved incapable of achieving it. He only sought a different formula when he had nothing to lose in his political future.

In sum, we may conclude that the United States has yielded to the Iranian demands; it will unfreeze all Iranian funds, it will initiate legal actions concerning the matter of the estate of the late shah, it will punish those who may withhold information on the subject and it pledged to never interfere in Iranian domestic affairs. Thus the Islamic regime has achieved all of its demands: delivery of its frozen funds and the shah's estate; it obtained assurances that no one will file any suit or make any claim against Iran regarding the case of the hostages and, most important of all, the political fact that the United States admitted having intervened in the Iranian domestic affairs by pledging not to do it again. The ayatollahs have thus defeated the amiable Georgia peanut farmer. Good night.

EL MERCURIO REACTS TO CORVALAN STATEMENTS

PY201442 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 14 Jan 81 a3

[Editorial: "Communist Intentions"]

[Text] The statements recently made in Lima by Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, on the creation of a broad front to overthrow the military regime, contain no new features.

To begin with, the idea of uniting all opposition sectors has been proposed by the communists for a long time, because it is believed to be a suitable method to reach the desired goal. Christian and Marxist laymen, democrats, totalitarians and terrorists, joined together in a common political project, would see their longings come true, according to the opinion of the Communist Party. It will be another matter to decide, later on, who assumes the leadership of the movement, who will find themselves left aside and who will in the end be mere followers of the predominant group.

The attempts toward unity have been made both inside and outside Chile. There is a long list of meetings and agreements among leaders in exile. All have one obsession in common: To overthrow the military regime which was clearly consolidated through the constitutional plebiscite in September last year. One of the means which they intend to employ is the return of the exiles, on which all opposition sectors agree.

It is suitable to point out that Corvalan has emphatically said that the exiles should not return after the expected fall of the regime, but that they should rather do so in order to contribute to its overthrow.

He has now added in his statements to a Peruvian daily that: "The only road left is that of confrontation all along the line, using every means of combat to overthrow him." Among those means there is certainly armed struggle, an option which the communists do not at all exclude. The myth that the communists are still in favor of legality should now be entirely dispelled.

It is amazing that Corvalan advocates "peace and order based on justice" and praises the Chilean families' longing for tranquillity, while at the same time he is urging violence to put an end to the administration in power. In the final stages of the Allende regime the Communist Party loudly and hypocritically shouted its "no to civil war," while at the same time it was arming its hosts for a confrontation.

On several occasions the communists have boasted that their cell organization throughout the country is still alive, as well as their presence in labor, educational and cultural circles. Proof of this is the discovery and trial of Communist Party groups in the south of the country; the activism of workers' groups which still lack legal status; the drive, although limited, in the fields of folklore, theater and other cultural activities, as emphasized in the reports on last year's activities; the reappearance of certain trends at the universities; and so on. These and other signs are the various phases of communist action in this country.

In his latest statement Corvalan praises the actions of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], openly tending toward subversion and urban terrorism. "It is a question of improving the marksmanship," the communist leader stated. This expression should be understood as an encouragement to seek more important targets than just bank branch offices. It is known, then, who will stand behind the improvement of MIR criminal methods, if that organization accepts the communist instruction.

GOVERNMENT BEGINS TRIAL OF ACCUSED MAPU LEADER

PY201849 Paris AFP in Spanish 1350 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile 20 Jan (AFP)--It was disclosed today that a specially appointed judge here has started the trial of a 34-year-old economist who is accused by the Chilean military government of being the main leader of one of the country's outlawed leftist parties. The accused is Carlos Eduardo Montes Cisternas, who has been under arrest for 20 days in a secret facility of the National Information Center (CNI), the government's security organization.

Yesterday Montes was placed in the hands of the minister of the Santiago Court of Appeals after the government had accused him of breaking the state's domestic security law in his role as secretary general of Single Popular Action Movement (MAPU), which has Marxist leanings, according to the CNI.

The charges against him point out that he called political meetings during which those present were incited or induced to disturb public order, to revolt, to resist the government or to overthrow the established government.

Political party activities, including those of non-Marxist parties, have been prohibited in Chile since Gen Augusto Pinochet took over the government 7 years ago after the overthrow of President Salvador Allende's leftist regime.

Montes was arrested on the street on 30 December. This triggered an intense solidarity campaign under the slogan "We are not afraid," which was carried out here by various sectors of the city, including bishops and priests of the Catholic Church, who requested his release and criticized the CNI's activities.

PERSONS ILLEGALLY OCCUPYING SWEDISH EMBASSY LEAVE

PY151457 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] The government social communications agency, Dinacos, released an official communique yesterday regarding people who are illegally occupying land in the Pudahuel community. The communique also referred to people who entered the Swedish Embassy.

The communique states that when the police arrived, the people who entered the Swedish Embassy left the building and went inside the (San Luis de Bitran) Church. It also reports that the police arrested some of the instigators of this action. They were put at the disposal of the criminal court, but the Interior Ministry is also considering other charges against them.

The communique also reports that, in a coordinated action under unusual circumstances which the government is trying to clarify, another group of persons entered the offices of the Foreign Ministry yesterday. In view of these two events, the Interior Ministry offered the officials in charge of the two buildings the intervention of the police to evict them. Regarding the Swedish Embassy, the offer was officially made by the Foreign Ministry.

Jovino Novoa, acting government under secretary general, told the press yesterday that the government will, under no circumstances, permit the return of practices which have caused great damage to national coexistence in the past with regard to people who took over land in Pudahuel and who occupied the (San Luis de Bitran) Church and the Swedish Embassy.

Novoa stated that the government will not allow pressures from groups of political activists to force reconsideration of its social program and benefits to low-income people. He recalled that this government, more than any other government, has granted funds for development and benefits in accordance with objective plans and without preference or privilege for any special sector. Novoa concluded his conversation with reporters in the government house saying: If we give in to pressure, we will have to delay the programs of other people who are fulfilling the necessary requirements and regulations by which they have the right to solve their housing problems.

BEAGLE NEGOTIATOR BERNSTEIN RETURNS TO VATICAN

PY200007 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Enrique Bernstein, the Chilean special representative to the papal mediation, went to the Vatican this afternoon. He said he was going to the Holy See imbued with the same optimism he has maintained since May 1979. He added that the negotiations were moving at a normal pace and that a period of swift diplomatic negotiations will soon begin in the Italian capital.

Asked whether the Argentine delay, in replying to the pope's proposal, was jeopardizing the process, Bernstein said that this is naturally a waiting period. He made it clear, however, that this should not prevent Chile from maintaining its contacts with the august mediator. After stating that he was not on any special mission, he expressed his confidence that the negotiations will conclude soon.

IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES PROTEST SALVADORANS' ENTRY

PA210054 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] The Panamanian Immigration Office today lodged a formal protest to Lt Gen Wallace Nutting, U.S. Army Southern Command commander in chief, who has his headquarters in the segregated area of the Panama Canal, for disregarding our immigration inspectors posted at Howard Airbase where a group of Salvadoran Army officers were unilaterally allowed to enter our country.

In the protest note to General Nutting, Elias Castillo, immigration and naturalization director, says that a Salvadoran Air Force DC-6 plane recently arrived at Howard Airbase with a large number of Salvadoran Army officers. They left the airbase aboard a U.S. Army bus which apparently took them to the School of the Americas. Castillo also reveals that Panamanian immigration inspectors serving in Howard Airbase were not allowed to process the documents identifying the Salvadoran military officers who arrived in Panamanian territory.

On lodging a formal protest, Castillo says that this action is a matter of deep concern because, apart from being an act of total disregard for our authorities, it also violates the Torrijos-Carter treaties and affects the good relations between the two countries.

CARTER PRAISED AT CLOSE OF HIS ADMINISTRATION

PA192146 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 19 Jan 81 p A-4

[Editorial: "The End of an Administration"]

[Text] During the U.S. presidential campaign, all opinion polls--which are so popular and so frequent in that country--predicted the victory of the Republican candidate with a slim margin over President Carter who sought reelection. The results turned out to be different even though the system used to count the votes does not faithfully reflect the reality. However, commentaries and analyses immediately began attributing the defeat of the Democratic candidate to many causes.

Domestic policy errors aside, it is evident that the actions of the United States in the international field strongly influenced the final decision of the electorate. The U.S. Government lost two important allies during Carter's administration, i.e., the Shah of Iran and dictator Somoza of Nicaragua.

The radical changes in the two countries did not take place overnight. Because of the situation prevailing in them, it was logical to think that they could only stay in power through direct U.S. intervention, the results of which would have been even worse. Washington failed to foresee events because of the political stubbornness which is quite typical of its behavior in various parts of the world and now both Managua and Tehran will have governments which are in no way sympathetic to the United States. One of them has already given the biggest Western power its worst headache in recent years by seizing the U.S. hostages.

In another quarter, the celebrated human rights policy did not yield the expected benefits. Few countries were impressed by it. Many nations resented it and became estranged from the U.S. Government, particularly in Africa, Asia and the so-called Southern Cone in our hemisphere.

Watchers of the international scene feel that one of the few achievements of President Carter was the conclusion of an agreement with Panama in regard to the canal and adjoining area because not even Camp David accord can be considered a victory since it left the thorny Palestinian issue unsettled. The signing of the Torrijos-Carter treaties and their ratification later on by the senate did nore harm than good to him but our people are grateful and he will always be remembered by Panamanians as the only U.S. president who became convinced that an injustice had to be righted in regard to Panama because of the shameful 1903 treaty.

REAGAN EXPECTED TO CONTINUE FRIENDLY COLLABORATION

PA201951 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 20 Jan 81 p A-4

[Editorial: "Ronald Reagan, President of the United States"]

[Text] It can be asserted, without any doubt, that no new U.S. president has ever entered the White House in the clear and perceptible worldwide climate of interest and expectation such as that aroused by Mr Reagan.

This is justified by easily understood reasons--above all, because the present world offers a somber outlook of problems and conflicts of obvious gravity that cause unrest and fear, and a host of immediate questions from which the American Government cannot detach itself in view of its role as a great power and their subsequent effect on history. In addition, during the campaign Mr Reagan succeeded in persuading a large segment of the electorate that there is need to begin a course of substantial changes and corrections of various kinds, both at home and abroad, and that the political program of the Republican Party was the proper one and that the time had come to apply it.

It is clear, of course, that everything that is promised during an electoral campaign cannot be accomplished exactly. The exercise of power, with its many grave responsibilities, almost always has a moderating effect, and it is not expected that Mr Reagan will be an exception. Therefore, any suspicion or distrust his election may have provoked will disappear very soon, as his actions yield to the conviction that he is the president of all the Americans--not only of those who voted for him,,and that the precarious peace of the world, so seriously threatened, is based above all on an equilibrium of forces which it is necessary to respect and strengthen with energy and firmness, thus avoiding risky attempts to polarize them.

No president of any country--and especially the United States, with so many and such complex problems--is alone able to make correct decisions at all times. He has a cabinet, advisers, aides and other officials charged with diverse tasks. There can be no doubt that President Reagan has selected his team very well. It is expected that they in turn will know how to select theirs, and thus make up a coherent and efficient administration in all aspects.

In expressing our most sincere wishes that success may always accompany President Reagan in the difficult tasks that await him, both at home and overseas, we cannot as Panamanians, but voice a cordial message of farewell to Jimmy Carter, whose name, along with the name of General Torrijos, has gone down in history on a treaty which erased the stigma of that ignominous document that was imposed on us at the dawn of our republic and which for many years was also an affront to American prestige and international law, which proclaims the legal equality of the United States and its territorial integrity. President Carter was indisputably right in understanding certain realities and consequently setting a new course in relations of our two countries based on mutual respect and friendly and fruitful collaboration, which his successor, President Reagan, will no doubt continue.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO FORESEES NO CHANGE IN RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA210321 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] With the inauguration of Ronald Reagan as the 40th president of the United States, relations between Costa Rica and the great nation of the north will not vary, President Rodrigo Carazo has stated. Carazo said: Costa Rica and the United States have traditionally held firm and friendly relations. For this reason I believe that there will be no changes with Mr Reagan's arrival at the Presidency. I believe that the same type of bilateral and international friendship will be maintained, the president of Costa Rica stated.

RELATIONS WITH U.S. 'WILL TURN DIFFICULT'

PA192141 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Ronald Wilson Reagan will assume the U.S. Presidency tomorrow at 1100, Costa Rican time. Reagan, who will turn 70 in 15 days, won the election with a landslide vote from a majority that feels a strong hand is needed in foreign policy matters.

The U.S. electorate, which we believe is mistaken, has excessive trust in Reagan. The son of a Catholic shoemaker and a devout Protestant, Regan was previously a movie actor. He has appeared in television series and has been a union leader and strike promoter. To get ahead in politics, he shifted parties and ideology and is now an incurable rightist.

Reagan is not a traditional politician but has been California governor twice and is regarded as a very dynamic budget slasher. However, Regan, who writes his own speeches and has a long experience with the news media--irresponsibly pleased the electorate with promises he would not be able to fulfill as president. The electorate now knows that many of his promises will not become reality.

We feel that relations with the United States will turn difficult for the new few years, following the assumption of the U.S. administration by the Republican Party. However, there is a factor of universal importance we must stress. It is the peaceful transfer of political power, the fulfillment of a mandate from the people, the genuine expression of a Western democracy.

Regardless of how uncomfortable we may feel at Reagan's assumption of power, we feel a profound admiration for the new example of democracy and freedom set by the U.S. people, for the new expression of respect for universal suffrage that will take place once more tomorrow as a model for history.

COMMISSION URGES BREAK IN SALVADORAN RELATIONS

PA161552 Paris AFP in Spanish 0343 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] San Jose, 1 Jan (AFP)--The Commission for the Defense of Human Rights in Central America, with headquarters here, today called on "all democratic governments who advocate respect for human rights to break ties with the genocidal regime of El Salvador."

It also demanded that "mercenary forces abstain from occupying El Salvador, to allow its people to have the legitimate government they may best desire."

The commission, presided by Father Higinio Alas, also asked the Salvadoran Government to free the political prisoners, respect the noncombatant civilian population, and to comply with international treaties and with the Geneva convention on the treatment of the wounded and prisoners of war.

Finally, after an analysis in which the commission points out that "the Salvadoran people have suffered for 50 years under a fierce military dictatorship that has prevented them from being masters of their own history," and in view of the latest happenings, the commission calls on international organizations like the Red Cross to help the civilian population.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE COMMENTS ON RELEASE OF U.S. HOSTAGES

PA210352 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0018 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--"Thank God a settlement has been reached in the issue of the hostages," Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the junta of the Government of El Salvador has told ACAN-EFE. "These human events should illuminate the peoples and governments in quest of peace. It was not settled before due to a problem of wills," Duarte said regarding the agreement reached between the United States and Iran for the release of the 52 hostages.

"Something similar happened to us with the peace treaty with Honduras, which took 10 years of fruitless negotiations and which two governments with good will settled in 6 months," Duarte stated.

"Carter had been struggling to reach the agreement and in fact attempted it before the elections. Let us not forget it, but in a matter of kidnapping and kidnapper, it is the kidnapper who holds the frying pan by the handle. If they have released them now it is clear that it is because it was convenient for the Iranians in the face of what is coming," Napoleon Duarte concluded.

JUNTA MEMBERS HOLD 20 JAN NEWS CONFERENCE

PA210257 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2255 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, deputy chairman of the Salvadoran junta and commander in chief of the armed forces, stated today that the status of Col Adolfo Majano, a former junta member, "is uncertain and ill defined."

"We suspect that (Majano) is working for the (Revolutionary Democratic) Front and that the front is still using him," Gutierrez added.

Majano vanished 35 days ago, shortly after holding a news conference in his house during which he called on the people "to unite and fight this impostor government." Since then, Majano held only one other underground conference with some international correspondents on 24 December and he has sent two tape recordings to international correspondents in El Salvador. On each occasion, Majano stated "I am not planning to join a specific political front."

Gutierrez said that Majano's case "is confusing and, until he says clearly whether he favors the front or whether he remains neutral, we cannot do anything about it."

Toward the end of December Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, Salvadoran defense minister, said that Majano "will be tried for his many violations," violations which he did not spell out.

It is unknown if Majano, while underground, has had any contact with army officers or if he is out of the country. The day after the leftwing "general offensive" started against the Salvadoran regime, Majano released a recording asserting that the conflict "was the upshot of the people's desire for liberation from the government."

During a news conference at the government house today, the junta members (Gutierrez, Christian Democrat Napoleon Duarte, Christian Democrat Antonio Morales and independent Ramon Avalos) were accompanied by Defense Minister Garcia and Economic Planning Minister Atilio Vieytez.

Garcia said, "We had foreseen" the leftwing "general offensive."

"Although the (Salvadoran) Army is small and deficient, we had been working on this hypothesis for a long time. Unfortunately, it has now come true," Garcia said.

He added that "the armed forces studied various courses of action and, since we did not want to come to this because we knew what the consequences would be, we worked to prevent that hypothesis."

"Let them change weapons. Let them drop the ones they have now which are deadly and let them take up the weapons of votes which are a way to express opinions," the officer noted.

The junta has promised presidential elections in 1982, assuring that "all legal parties" will be allowed to participate. Those parties include the Social Democratic National Revolutionary Movement and the Nationalist Democratic Movement--regarded as the mass front of the illegal Communist Party of El Salvador--composed of the Revolutionary Democratic Front and its armed branch, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, which are trying to violently overthrow the junta.

Garcia said that "we (the military) are not seeking a hawkish solution (to the Salvadoran political crisis). It was provoked by them (the leftists)."

He added that the resolution of the leftist "general offensive," which began on 10 January and lasted until the middle of last week, "was achieved without anybody's help, not even that of the United States."

At least 1,122 guerrillas and soldiers died during the fighting in the general offensive, Garcia noted. The death toll does not include the civilian population.

Garcia stated that the $5.7 million in U.S. military assistance by way of transportation and communications equipment "has come in handy because it will help consolidate what we ourselves have accomplished."

Regarding the elections, Garcia mentioned that "the armed forces will do everything possible to hold free elections so the people can choose their rulers."

"The people have carried out a referendum and said no to violence and abuse," Garcia noted reiterating the government's assertion that the "general offensive" has failed through lack of popular support for the left's warmongering actions.

The government has shown the press dozens of rifles, grenades, rockets and other war materiel seized from the guerrillas during the "general offensive." It contends the weapons came from socialist countries.

Duarte Remarks, Casualties

PA210203 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2322 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 21 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The actions by the extreme leftwing have weakened and it is impossible for them to achieve their objectives, Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the junta of the Government of El Salvador affirmed today in a press conference.

"We have not come to speak of victories or petulant positions, but have come to request unity, to request that they lay down their arms. We offer them the exercising of their right to amnesty so that they can join the country's revolutionary process, because all Salvadorans are valuable at this moment," Duarte stated on behalf of the junta whose other members were also present.

"The country is totally under the control of the government and its armed forces," Duarte added, "but that does not mean that they cannot stage some other action."

Asked about the effective strength of the guerrillas, Duarte said that "they have used up all their capabilities (men and materiel) and this has left them out in the open. They have lost many weapons and many lives also and, what is more important, they have lost the support of the people."

On the victims of the conflict, the junta reported that there had been 3 officers and 97 soldiers killed in action and that the guerrillas sustained 1,000 casualties, not counting the wounded.

Regarding the terms of the junta for dialogue, Duarte said that it was only one: "That they lay down their arms to join the democratic process and the revolution of the Salvadoran people, which will culminate with elections."

"We are not a permanent government, but a transitory government which wants to turn over power as soon as possible, but through elections," the president of the Salvadoran junta stated.

MINISTER DISCLOSES CASUALTIES DURING OFFENSIVE

PA201233 Paris AFP in Spanish 1945 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 19 Jan (AFP)--A total of 1,122 persons, including rebels and soldiers, have died since the beginning of the guerrilla general offensive 9 days ago, according to figures released here by the government.

The defense minister, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, said that the army suffered 142 casualties while the rebels' casualties were estimated to be 980, based on the estimates of the military intelligence services.

Meanwhile, the vice president of the republic, Col Abdul Gutierrez, said today that curfew will be maintained throughout the country from 1900 to 0500 until conditions become favorable for lifting or reducing it. Gutierrez admitted that the curfew has affected the tourist industry, but it has helped to control the rebel groups, he added.

According to Colonel Gutierrez, the Foreign Ministry is studying the situation before lodging a formal protest with the Nicaraguan Government over its support to the leftist groups. He did not say when would this take place, but he reiterated that the government has proof of Nicaragua's intervention in El Salvador's internal affairs.

FMLN Refutation

PA201514 Paris AFP in Spanish 0146 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] San Jose, 19 Jan (AFP)--The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) today denied Salvadoran Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia's affirmation that 980 guerrillas have been killed in the past few days, stating that "the rebel forces remain intact."

Victor Guerrero, a member of the FMLN General Command commented that "Garcia counts as guerrilla casualties all the hundreds of women, children, peasants and workers killed by the government forces." Guerrero said this during an interview released here today by the INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY (AIP), which is connected with the Salvadoran opposition.

Official Salvadoran sources announced early today that 1,122 people had been killed since the beginning of the opposition's general offensive and that, of that figure, "142 were members of the armed forces and the rest were rebels."

"The Salvadoran people," Guerrero added, "are the best witnesses of how a desperate army, has dedicated itself to massacring the civilian population under the pretext of the curfew."

Guerrero also said that the rebel forces remain intact and that "they will soon see the FMLN's operational and firing capacity."

The FMLN and Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) spokesmen also referred here to Colonel Garcia's statements in San Salvador today, when he said he has evidence that the Salvadoran insurrection is receiving "communist aid."

"Gutierrez, however, did not say what this evidence was, and limited himself to showing about 300 Fal, Galil, M-16 and G-3 rifles of German make, alleging that they were Chinese, Russian, Cuban and Nicaraguan," the FDR and FMLN representatives added.

GARCIA ON U.S. AID, REAGAN, REBEL ATTACKS

PA202301 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1309 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] The Armed Forces of El Salvador have proven that they are exclusively at the service of the people and their high morale and professional ability by maintaining control throughout the country, despite the strong and unexpected attacks from leftist subversion, Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia told newsmen. This and other statements were made at the national guard general headquarters on 19 January during a news conference to show newsmen the large quantity of arms, ammunition and other war materials seized from the terrorists in the past few days during the so-called final offensive unleashed by the extreme left Saturday, 10 January.

A newsman asked Colonel Garcia about U.S. military aid and he told him that this aid had been requested several months ago and that the request was signed by some former government officials who are now subversive leaders. Colonel Garcia said that this aid is part of agreements and commitments similar to those that exist among many countries. There is nothing special about it. However, he added that the military aid still has not been received and that the Salvadoran Armed Forces have had to operate with what they had. We have defeated the Marxists who have been receiving support from abroad with what we had.

Colonel Garcia stressed the fact that although El Salvador is a small country, at this moment it is of great importance to the world. Geopolitically speaking, he added, every country is important. He said that the Marxist objective is to make countries fall into the socialist bloc one by one like a set of dominos.

Regarding the assumption of power by Ronald Reagan, Colonel Garcia expressed his admiration for the people of the United States whom democratically elect their rulers. I do not doubt, he pointed out, that Reagan will boost the U.S. democratic system. Colonel Garcia said that elections are the method that the government and the Salvadoran Armed Forces want for El Salvador. It is a civic instrument that the extremists do not wish to use. They prefer the violent systems of Marxism, Colonel Garcia indicated.

A foreign correspondent asked Colonel Garcia how they were identifying the extremists killed in combat. Colonel Garcia replied that most cases are hard to identify because the extremists do not carry any identification papers. The public is given all the facilities in trying to identify the victims. Some of those, still holding their weapons, are persons who were reported missing in the past and for whose disappearance the authorities were blamed.

Finally, Colonel Garcia told newsmen that the armed forces have the best intentions of facilitating the work of local and foreign newsmen.

MORALES DISCUSSES POLITICAL PRISONERS' STATUS

PA210341 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2313 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Christian Democrat Antonio Morales Ehrlich, member of the ruling junta, said here today that 50 to 60 political prisoners are being held at the Santa Tecla prison, the only facility currently housing political prisoners in El Salvador.

Even though relatives of the inmates have complained publicly of discrimination and repression, the junta member stated that "their human rights are not being violated."

The inmates include the junta member's son, Jose Antonio Morales Carbonell, who was arrested in mid-1980 as a member of the underground People's Liberation Forces.

The political prisoners were first held in an independent ward but then an experiment was tried out on them, under observation by international experts, Morales Ehrlich said.

"We scattered them among the other inmates to see the possibilities of adaptation and coexistence but we had to give up. They were constantly fighting and arguing," he noted.

According to prison officials, the Santa Tecla prison is being used solely for political prisoners whose visits are restricted to the same schedule as the other inmates: Thursdays and Sundays.

Morales Ehrlich stated that the political prisoners are constantly receiving visits from the Red Cross to make sure that they are being treated well physically and morally.

The Christian Democrat added that all the inmates there have undergone trial and that the amnesty law is intended for those who put down their weapons and have not been tried but not for military deserters.

FOREIGN WEAPONRY REPORTEDLY USED IN INSURRECTION

PA210239 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1853 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Today's LA PRENSA GRAFICA reads: Foreign weapons for insurrection, the armed forces say. Interests from outside El Salvador have been arming and motivating the local Marxist groups which want to take over the government by force [words indistinct], the Armed Forces Press Committee [COPREFA] reported yesterday. Although the precise (?source) of intervention has not been spotted, the armed forces say, there is evidence that the subversive groups received weapons and light artillery in an outright challenge of international and inter-American peace and security norms.

The official COPREFA communique adds: Armed Marxist opponents of the Salvadoran Government, with foreign support, have said that their terrorist actions and provocation are part of an internal war. They have added that no other country has intervened in their behalf.

The armed Marxist groups and those who support them contend that economic and military assistance to the Salvadoran Government is preventing self-determination but the truth is quite different. The armed Marxists, motivated by foreign forces, are trying to impose their ideas on the Salvadoran people through terrorism. The armed Marxist groups have sought greater war capability in other countries to intensify their futile general offensive against the Salvadoran Government, the armed forces and the people.

The government and the armed forces have vowed to promote a democratic election, pluralism and the economic and social reforms. The failure of the armed Marxist groups to draw popular support for their rabblerousing, strikes, demonstrations and so forth and their refusal to become involved in the democratic political breakthrough made by the government have led the armed Marxist groups to undertake a process which has brought suffering to the Salvadoran people. Unfortunately, interests alien to El Salvador have motivated the armed Marxist groups by supplying them with the weapons that up to now they had not had at their disposal. The appearance of these new, foreign-made weapons has coincided with and promoted the armed Marxist groups' general offensive.

Undesirable Intervention

These new weapons received from abroad have given those groups the means to try to impose a solution through violence against the Salvadoran people. This international impetus of the Marxist Groups' armed actions [words indistinct] the free expression of the Salvadoran people's views in an election is undesirable intervention.

Although the exact scope of the intervention committed by supplying infantry weaponry and light artillery must still be delineated, the fact that intervention is underway and that it is causing suffering is a challenge of universal and inter-American peace and security norms and a violation of the sovereignty of a state experiencing a democratic process.

The weapons? What are some of these foreign-made weapons and lethal instruments that appeared during the armed Marxist groups' general offensive? The American-made 57-mm automatic gun can attack people and (?moving) targets in an area of over 1,500 meters. It is handled by two or three people. Although the Salvadoran Armed Forces have a few of these guns, it has been stated that the weapons seized did not come from local sources. Neither were they obtained in the United States.

The American-made 40-mm M-79 rocket launchers can make a grenade explode at a distance of more than 350 to 400 meters. These weapons are more precise than the grenades fired by rifles and very effective when aimed at groups of people. None of these weapons were in the Salvadoran Armed Forces' inventory before they were confiscated. These weapons were not obtained in the United States.

Weapons That the Armed Forces Do Not Have

Type 56 rocket launchers for Chinese-made RPG antitank weapon. The RPG can launch an explosive rocket for 500 to 900 meters at armored vehicles, buildings and groups of people. The Salvadoran Armed Forces do not have this type of weapon.

(ET 1) RG-42 Soviet-made explosive grenades. The Salvadoran Armed Forces inventory does not include this type of grenade.

South Korean-made 5.56-mm cartridges are not included in the Salvadoran Armed Forces' inventory.

JUNTA REPRESENTATIVES' PANAMA NEWS CONFERENCE

PA200233 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Portion of new conference held by David Trejos and Roberto Viera, political advisers of the Salvadoran Government junta, at the Salvadoran Embassy in Panama City on 19 January 1981--interviewers and speakers not identified; recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] You state that you are the victims of an international campaign. How does the government junta explain the agrarian reform program? Government junta leaders have said that it is the most far-reaching agrarian reform program to be carried out in Latin America in recent times.

We ask: To what extent has this program affected the 14 landowning families in El Salvador and their economic empire? In the area of human rights which, according to the government junta, are respected to a maximum in El Salvador, we ask how come there could be the contradictory situation in which at a crowded funeral, with mass participation, the people attending were massacred?

When we newsmen are invited to visit El Salvador to view the situation objectively, we ask what guarantees we will have, since foreign newsmen are killed or turn up missing in El Salvador and last Saturday, junta President Duarte banned newsmen from having access to a military garrison in Santa Ana which was set on fire by military personnel who had rebelled and were joining the guerrillas, according to international news dispatches received on Saturday from Santa Ana?

Finally, I would like to ask: if you reject all types of intervention in El Salvador, why are there diplomatic feelers out to internationalize the conflict by means of the possible application of the inter-American treaty of reciprocal assistance as is being sought within the OAS?

[First junta adviser] El Salvador's agrarian reform program has been planned in several stages. In a country in which the extreme right has been struggling to maintain its oligarchic privileges and the extreme left has been struggling with full international support to seize power and has been attacking the bases of the land reform program, the first phase of the program has already been completed, despite all the problems. In this phase, all land holdings of more than 1000 hectares were expropriated and taken over by the army. All the people have participated.

Our friend, the newsman, states that human rights are not respected because there was a massacre at a funeral. I do not remember any massacre at any funeral. [shouting heard in background]

What happens is this: The international Marxist campaign has news dispatches ready to cover events which are to take place and then do not occur. Regarding Monsignor Romero's death, they had films ready to give the impression that the Salvadoran Army had massacred the people at Monsignor Romero's funeral. It has been demonstrated that this was not the case. Instead, the extreme left had a large-scale plan ready to provoke the army, but this did not take place and all the Salvadoran people had evidence of those groups' immorality.

You can be perfectly sure, when you ask me about the rights of newsmen, that they enjoy all their rights. There is no doubt that two newsmen have died, but one was killed by a mine placed by terrorists and the other was killed in a confrontation some months ago between terrorists and army troops.

[Second junta adviser] We truly believe that the situations are being clarified and that the Latin American people are inclined toward pluralism and peaceful solutions. There is no doubt that day by day, sympathy for the government junta.... [does not complete thought], despite the campaign to which it has been subjected and Latin Americans are beginning to realize the truth.

ARMED FORCES URGE REBEL YOUTHS TO ACCEPT AMNESTY

PA200007 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1402 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] The Armed Forces of El Salvador reports that on 17 January it captured a rebel courier with a note from subversive squad chief referring to an operation carried out at 0800 of the same day in the zone of San Vicente. The operation consisted of blocking roads with a bus and a truck to obstruct traffic and rob the people in the vehicles. The note also mentions the desertion of a militiaman who refused to take orders from the squad chief and instead handed over his gun to another squad member.

Further on the note says that squad members who had been assigned to keep a watch on the street disobeyed orders and left. This is an indication that many of the young men who joined the subversive movement have come to realize that the terrorist activities in which they are engaged have no purpose and do not serve the people's interests. These youths should accept the revolutionary government's amnesty while there is time to save their lives and to start working without any fear and producing in a climate of peace and tranquillity. The military posts throughout the country are authorized to admit those who wish to surrender and to give all guarantees and protection.

FMLN URGES SOLDIERS TO JOIN PEOPLE'S ARMY

PA200010 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Soldiers! Honest and patriotic enlisted men and officials: Do not continue to lend yourselves to genocidal action against your own brothers: peasants, workers and townspeople who live in humble fashion in the huts and hovels that your criminal superiors have ordered bombed. Do not fire against your brother who is in the trenches, who is struggling, not against you, but rather against the corrupt fascists, the assassins and antipatriots who are imposing more fratricidal fighting upon you.

The army of which you are presently a member is crumbling. At the same time that the people's army is growing huge and is covering itself with glory. Your rifle is valuable only on the side of the people. Follow the example of many of your comrades who are already fighting in the heroic army of our people. If the Yankee tramples on our sacred fatherland, fire your heart with courage and fight against him alongside your blood brothers.

FMLN BULLETIN REPORTS 17 JAN COMBAT ACTIONS

PA191609 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Press bulletin No 8 of the information section of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] General Command; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] The information section of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front General Command reports to the people of El Salvador and of the world: Friday, 17 January 1981:

At 1300: Fighting continues in the area of Hachadura down to Acajutla port. The enemy launches air raids and heavy artillery attacks against FMLN positions and the civilian population of Chalatenango, fierce battles continue in Zacatecoluca, seat of La Paz Department, and Tecoluca, San Vicente Department. The FMLN force press on with a tactical retreat from San Fracisco Gotera in order to consolidate positions and to regroup strategic units.

The enemy is being continuously ambushed on the roads leading to San Francisco Gotera.

At 1430: Heavy fighting in El Salitre Canton and San Jose Guayabal, 20 km north of San Martin, Cuscatlan Department. Desperate, the national guard set fire to peasant huts.

At 1800: The defense minister admits that the genocidal junta has lost control of various areas. The FMLN adds that these areas are located in Chalatenango, Cuscatlan, Morazan, Usulutan, Cabanas, La Paz and San Vicente Departments.

At 1830: FMLN fighters attacked the San Francisco sugar mill, permanently guarded by 100 national guardsmen, inflicting many casualties on the enemy. The fighting on the San Salvador-Aguilares road was led by our companero, Commander Camilo. Fighting in San Carlos, Morazan municipality. Attack against post in Chalatenango, which is being besieged. Battles continue in Tierra Blanca, Puerto el Triunfo, San Francisco Javier, (Tiquilisco), and so forth. The FMLN forces are now marching on Usulutan, where the puppet army has withdrawn and quartered its forces.

The FMLN forces are regrouping around the city of San Miguel and preparing new attacks in that area. Also, we denounce the suspension of the OAS reconnaissance flights in the area bordering on Honduras. We regard this as a maneuver of Yankee imperialism to prevent the observers from various countries from flying over the area thus leaving the genocidal junta free to commit all sorts of outrages against the defenseless civilian population.

United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death. We will win.

El Salvador, Sunday, 18 January 1981. Local time: 1400.

ACAN DEPARTMENT-BY-DEPARTMENT SITUATION REPORT

PA201937 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2234 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--According to military sources, 9 days after the guerrillas launched their "general offensive" and 8 days after the curfew was imposed, the armed forces are in control of the Salvadoran territory.

The Salvadoran situation is as follows:

Western Zone:

1. Ahuachapan: Its capital is calm, with normal bus and telephone services. Its inhabitants have been showing up for work without problems. Atiquizaya City is also peaceful.

2. Santa Ana: The country's second leading city is calm. Telephone and bus services are alright.

A guerrilla refuge was discovered Saturday in this department. A 2d Brigade spokesman told this agency that 87 rebels died on this occasion. According to the military spokesman, the army surrounded the revolutionaries in Pena Blanca Hill, Cutumay Camones Zone, 82 km northwest of San Salvador. The military launched a mortar attack. A soldier and a mayor died in the operation and five others were injured.

Activities are normal in the cities of Chalchuapa and Metapan.

3. Sonsonate: Normal bus and telephone services in the capital as well as in Izalco and Juayua.

4. Chalatenango: The departmental capital, Tejutla and Dulce Nombre de Maria are calm. Telephone and land transportation services are normal.

The guerrillas claim to have attacked the Chalatenango national guard post on Saturday.

5. La Libertad: The situation is calm in the capital (Nueva San Salvador), as well as in Quezaltepeque and San Juan Opico. Inhabitants have been showing up for work without any problems.

6. San Salvador: The country's capital is calm. Businesses, industries, transportation services and banks are all operating normally. All capital city residents have showed up for work without any problem.

The capital's courts examined at least 23 cadavers during the weekend. Most of them were victims of the curfew, a judicial center spokesman told this agency.

The casualties include 11 guerrillas who died Saturday afternoon in a street confrontation in the northeastern part of the capital.

The curfew is in effect in this country from 1900 local time (0000 GMT) until 0500 local time (1000 GMT). During this time no person or vehicle can travel on any street in the Salvadoran territory.

The Salvadoran guerrillas claim that last weekend they clashed with the military forces in San Martin, 18 km east of the capital.

7. Cuscatlan: Its capital, Cojutepeque, is calm. Bus and telephone services are alright. Suchitoto City is peaceful. Inhabitants have been showing up for work without problems.

The leftist guerrillas claim that there are confrontations in El Salitre Canton, in San Jose Guayabal.

8. Cabanas: Sensuntepeque, the departmental capital, is normal. Bus and telephone services are alright. Ilobasco City is peaceful. People have been showing up at work normally.

9. San Vicente: The capital is calm. Bus service is irregular, but telephone service is alright. All is quiet in San Sebastian. Work is normal.

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) announced today that there are confrontations at the San Francisco sugar mill and near Tecoluca.

10. La Paz: Zacatecoluca, the capital, is peaceful. Telephone service is fine; communication by land is somewhat deficient due to damages to the roads. The city is under the army's control.

Eastern Zone

11. Usulutan: The capital is quiet. Land communication is irregular but the telephone service is fine. Activities are normal in the cities of Jucuapa, Santiago de Maria and Berlin.

The Salvadoran rebels affirmed here today that confrontations are taking place in Puerto el Triunfo, in San Francisco Javier and in Puente de Oro.

12. San Miguel: Its capital is located 138 km east of San Salvador. This is the country's third leading city and its situation is calm. There are normal telephone service and land communication. Its main cities, Sesori and Chinameca, report no problems.

13. Morazan: San Francisco Gotera, the departmental capital, is quiet. Irregular telephone and bus service has been reported. The cities of Osicala and Jocoaitique are calm. People are showing up normally for work.

14. La Union: It was calm last night in the capital. Telephone and bus service is normal. Santa Rosa de Lima is peaceful.

The above information was provided to this agency by the damage and microwave sec[illegible] the National Telecommunications Administration, by San Salvador's eastern and western bus terminals, by the Armed Forces Press Committee and by each of the various departments courts.

No union has reported any repercussions from the "general strike" other than those due to the communications problems.

There has also been news of a war bulletin No 8 dated Saturday, 17 January, released by the FMLN General Command.

AFP: ARMY MAY BE READY TO LAUNCH COUNTEROFFENSIVE

PA201428 Paris AFP in Spanish 0214 GMT 20 Jan 81

[By Juan Nicolas Guadenzi]

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Jan (AFP)--More than 1 week after the Salvadoran armed leftist organizations first launched their offensive, the military initiative today seemed to have passed into the hands of the government's forces.

Although the guerrillas had managed to increase their presence in certain rural areas--Chalatenango and Morazan Departments in the north, San Vicente and Usulutan in the central and paracentral areas--the reports received in this capital and yesterday's and today's on-site observations indicate that the army has begun launching what in the course of the next few hours might turn into a general counteroffensive.

With their offensive, which they first termed "final" and then "general," as San Salvador Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas recalled Sunday in his sermon, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) combatants did not manage to occupy any strategic position--except for a few cities and these only for a few days--but they did force the army to seek refuge in its headquarters and in other nearby small security areas.

With the recovery of the main towns that had been seized--San Francisco Gotera in Morazan Department, has been the bloodiest and most significant example of such a situation--and now with the first "clean-up" operations carried out in the rural areas, the government forces are exhibiting a power of recovery that very few imagined.

Specific evidence of this viewpoint is beginning to accumulate on the operation tables of the two sides' general commands.

The most dramatic evidences of this was the army's attack yesterday on a guerrilla camp located 8 km from Santa Ana, the country's second leading city where, according to official sources, almost 100 rebels, 40 women among them, were killed.

This morning, this special correspondent toured the road connecting the Salvadoran capital with the city of Chalatenango, in the north.

In the town of Aguilares, located halfway between the two, and beyond, thick smoke could be seen coming from the hills, along various points. According to the peasants, the smoke is the result of confrontations in which the army has just used its artillery.

One can sporadically hear the hum of some military helicopter. Heavy fighting also occurred this afternoon north of Chalatenango, in a place knwon as La Vueltas, travelers arriving from there have reported.

The San Francisco sugar mill, one of the biggest in the country, located a short distance away from the road, was attacked by guerrillas on Thursday and Friday night.

The harassment activities were repeated neither last night nor the night before, after the soldiers stationed there used 81 millimeter mortars to disperse the attackers.

Further on, La Cabana sugar mill, which until today had been paralyzed because its workers had joined the general strike, is being used as headquarters by a 1st Infantry Brigade Battalion which, backed by helicopters, managed to surround another guerrilla camp between yesterday and today. According to the officer in charge, the guerrillas sustained 14 casualties and the troops only 2.

At the end of almost all the confrontations, the disproportionate nature of the FMLN's and the army's casualties, as reported in the official bulletins, is worth noticing. It is as if the guerrillas are incapable of inflicting a greater number of casualties on their enemy. In every skirmish they number from 10 to 20 at the most.

Some officers and noncommissioned officers attribute this to "the subversives" lack of combat training. According to them, the latter have modern weapons, but do not know how to use them.

Neutral observers on the other hand, regard this as one of the aspects of the psychological and informational war that is also being waged here.

The Salvadoran armed opposition is believed to have paid a very high price for its decision to make all of its forces participate in a general struggle. This does not mean, however, that it has been either defeated or decimated.

So far, their drawbacks in terms of casualties and loss of weaponry and equipment do not seem to have impaired their mobility, their control over certain areas or their capacity to carry out harassment activities.

In the central region, for instance, located only a few kilometers north of the city of San Vicente, a departmental capital, less than 70 km from San Salvador, the FMLN still held today a vast zone in which several small peasant towns, such as San Lorenzo and San Sebastian, are located.

UNION MEMBERS REPORTEDLY ARRESTED, KILLED IN RAIDS

PA161839 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] More than 30 union members were arrested during a raid carried out by the repressive forces at the offices of the Trade Union of the Textile and Cotton and Related Industries, the Association of Workers of the Supply Regulating Institute and the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation.

Two workers of the trade union of workers of (IUSA) were murdered by the repressive forces in their attempt to stem the militancy of the workers who have joined the general strike.

These crimes will not frighten our people. We will carry on without hesitations of any kind.

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA ANNOUNCES RESIGNATION

PA162027 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Roberto Gonzalez report]

[Excerpts] Companero Roberto Castellanos Figueroa, Salvadoran ambassador to Nicaragua, resigned 5 minutes ago. The resignation statement issued by the Salvadoran Embassy said: As ambassador, I thought I could represent with justice the 5 million hungry and thirsty Christians and I cannot continue (?to be a party) to horrible crimes such as those committee against the six exemplary lives of the leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR]. At this time, he is going to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry to officially notify the Nicaraguan Government. Here is Castellanos Figueroa reading his resignation:

[Begin recording] When I was called to fill the post of ambassador to Nicaragua [words indistinct] as essential to take the country out of its great misery. I accepted with the frank desire of helping the people. As time passed--approximately 6 long months--I have discovered that the minds of those who rule our fatherland are not only inspired by greed and arrogance, but also by an insatiable thirst for blood which has made torture and crime a part of the government programs.

As ambassador I thought I could represent with justice the 5 million hungry and thirsty Christians of El Salvador and I cannot and must not continue to (?be a party to) horrible crimes such as those committed against the six exemplary lives of the FDR leaders, the U.S. nuns and the Salvadoran priests. The church cannot be persecuted because, for one reason, in our case, it means the persecution of all the Christian people.

I now understand that there has never been an extreme left fighting against an extreme right, as the Salvadoran Government and the most sinister forces of imperialism want people to believe.

In El Salvador a war is being waged by all the people against the group of fascist and murderous officers and a small group of ambitious Christian Democrats.

I have delayed my resignation until now because I have been serving as an intermediary to save the lives of some political prisoners but the greed for power of the blackest sector of the current rulers has condemned those prisoners to a sure death.

I leave disgusted by this government. I am not a rat that is abandoning ship, but I cannot continue to sail aboard a ship captained by rats.

I issue a call to my colleagues in the various Salvadoran diplomatic missions to honorably leave their posts and begin to serve the people, the [words indistinct] who we cannot abandon or betray. [end recording]

You will now hear the question and answer period which followed the ambassador's announcement.

[Begin recording] [Question] What about Ambassador White's statements that Nicaraguans are intervening? Do you think Nicaraguan companeros are in El Salvador where its people are waging a war against the tyranny?

[Answer] I fulfilled my post until a few moments ago. I was notified by my Foreign Ministry about a landing which is believed to have come from the south. However, the Salvadoran Government has not--even in the protest presented to the OAS the day before yesterday--made a charge against the Nicaraguan Government, that is, against Nicaragua's official intervention.

[Question] Aren't you afraid of reprisals from the Salvadoran Goverment?

[Answer] Of course I fear them but there is no other way.

[Question] Does this mean you are returning to El Salvador?

[Answer] At the opportune moment when I consider it necessary, for obvious reasons [words indistinct].

[Question] What will happen to the Embassy personnel?

[Answer] The Embassy will be closed to the public. I have sent a cable to my Foreigr Ministry asking that it send someone so I can turn over the mission.

[Question] Will other Embassy officials resign here in Managua?

[Answer] No, they (?are not participating in politics).

[Question] (?What will happen) to the persons who have taken asylum in this Embassy?

[Answer] I have spoken with some persons regarding this problem and I have been told... [changes thought] from here I will go to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry to officially announce my resignation and we will see if the Red Cross will take charge of the refugees so that there won't be any violation of their rights. [end recording]

Resignation Accepted

PA181434 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 17 Jan 81 p 9

[Text] The Salvadoran Foreign Ministry accepts the resignation of Ambassador to Managua Roberto Castellanos Figueroa and strongly condemns the way in which this resignation was tendered and learned about through the international news agencies.

According to reports received from Sandinist sources, the ambassador and his personnel tendered their resignations in order to join the extrme left's "final offensive" in this country.

According to the Foreign Ministry, the resignation has not yet been officially received, but two officials will immediately be sent to Nicaragua to take over the embassy's property and documents. As for the Nicaraguan refugees in the Salvadoran Embassy in that country, they will be placed under the custody of a South American embassy as soon as possible.

In conclusion, the Foreign Ministry explained that the embassy's personnel in Nicaragua consists of the ambassador, two female secretaries and a driver, who is Nicaraguan.

FMLN CRITICIZES U.S.-SALVADORAN COOPERATION

Training Assistance

PA171629 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] The fascist and genocidal junta and the 1,000 times genocidal Yankee government are hastily sending officers to the schools of torture and crime located in the Panamanian Canal Zone in order to reinforce the technical capacity of their criminals.

Col Mark Richards, officer of the Southern Command installed in the Canal Zone, has tried to justify these hasty doings by explaining that they are in response to programs agreed on earlier. The United States and the junta are uselessly hoping that their abundant resources in the areas of counterinsurgency and torture will be able to revitalize the puppet army.

General Nutting's Remarks

PA192031 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Gen Wallace Nutting, commander in chief of the U.S. Southern Command in the usurped Panama Canal Zone, evasively admitted on 16 January that individuals hailing from a number of military schools, Salvadoran ones included, have trained and continue to train in Panama.

The Yankee army representative in Panama added that the Salvadoran are trained to develop their professional and technical abilities so that can act in the areas of internal security and defense with an emphasis on human rights.

At this point, this imperialist bandit, Gen Wallace Nutting, must be more than satisfied with his disciples, the Salvadoran military. Last year alone, when they put into practice their professional abilities, they killed more than 12,000 compatriots, particularly by torturing and massacring them. Almost all of them were Salvadoran civilians who were dragged out of their homes at night in the course of military raids and operations.

'Secret' Meeting

PA181523 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Secret meeting between Yankee and Salvadoran gorillas.

High-ranking officials of the genocidal Yankee air force and of the military-Christian Domocratic junta recently met in secret at Howard Base in the Panama Canal Zone to evaluate and plot new maneuvers to attack and murder our people.

In that same Canal Zone, shipments of arms and ammunition have been received to urgently reinforce the battered, genocidal junta.

The military of the genocidal air force have not recovered yet from the blow dealt by the revolutionary forces at the start of the general offensive. Several air force planes have been shot down during the 7 days of the offensive.

Haig Statements

PA161857 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] The statements of the new U.S. secretary of state, the murderer Alexander Haig, approving Yankee military aid to the dying genocidal military junta of El Salvador are clear proof of not only the total desperation, but also of the open imperialist intervention in the domestic affairs of our country.

Alexander Haig, who knows very well the extent of military aid to El Salvador, expressed regret that this aid is not more intensive.

What is this murderer attempting to do? Is he not satisfied with the millions of dollars, the tanks and helicopters, the rifles by the handful that the Pentagon has delivered to the genocidal junta? What more does this murderer want to send?

U.S. SAID PRESSURING FOR INTER-AMERICAN ALLIANCE

PA192239 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Diplomatic sources consulted in Washington have confirmed that the U.S. State Department is pressuring several countries to form an inter-American peace force which, like the one that was organized in 1965 to invade the Dominican Republic, will serve as a pretext and a shield for U.S. military intervention.

The sources noted that in late 1979, the Yankee imperialists staged a similar maneuver in an attempt to invade Nicaragua, but failed. On the other hand, State Department sources confirmed that the urgent $5 million aid given to the genocidal junta includes M-16 rifles, light machineguns, grenade launchers, mortar and six (Wade) troop transport helicopters of the type used in Vietnam.

The cynicism of the imperialists is incredible. Only a few days ago, they said that aid to the genocidal junta is limited to nonlethal weapons and transportation equipment. Later, they said that military aid was being suspended pending investigation of the assassination of four U.S. nuns. But the boycott started by our companero stevedores on the west coast of the United States indicated clearly that the suspension of miltiary aid was no more than a vulgar lie.

Today, the imperialists have shamelessly announced that they are providing lethal weapons to the genocidal junta, and they say this as calmly as if it were unimportant. The ominous shadow of Vietnam looms over our sacred fatherland, not just because of the (Wade) helicopters being sent by imperialism, not just because of the barefaced policy that imperialism seeks to impose on our country as it did in Vietnam and not just because the same arguments are being used: that they would only send advisers, that the communists want to take power. [sentence as heard] As happened with the cowardly aggression against the heroic Vietnamese people, the world solidarity awakened by the Salvadoran peoples struggle, a solidarity which is growing even inside the United States itself, will in the end tie the hands of Yankee imperialism. Just as in Vietnam, the imperialists and their servants in the end will be defeated and definitely expelled from our fatherland, which today is being torn apart by a group of criminals determined to stop the clock of history.

FMLN-FDR REJECT AMBASSADOR WHITE'S STATEMENTS

PA192112 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1700 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Communique released by the joint Political-Diplomatic Committee of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR]; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] In the exercise of the functions that the Salvadoran people have attributed to them through their broadest united fronts, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, the FMLN-FDR joint Political-Diplomatic Committee states to the peoples of the world its position on the statements made by U.S. Ambassador in El Salvador Robert White:

1. Ambassador Robert White's statement that his country will not tolerate the establishment of a Marxist-Leninist government in El Salvador implies not only fundamental errors of appreciation regarding the nature of the Salvadoran people's struggle but also a deplorable meddling by the U.S. representative in the internal affairs of El Salvador. This interference violates the most elemental rules of international relations among sovereign countries approved by the United Nations and the OAS. The 5 million Salvadorans are the only ones who can and should decide on their fate, not the U.S. Government or any other government.

2. Over the past few decades, the U.S. Government has described the various liberation movements in Latin America, as it has pleased, in accordance with its own interests, as a pretext to intervene either directly or indirectly. This is demonstrated by the incidents that occurred in 1954 in Guatemala, in 1965 in the Dominican Republic and in 1973 in Chile. Once again, attempts are being made to repeat these sad and outdated arguments in El Salvador.

3. By talking about the establishment of a Marxist dictatorship in El Salvador, Ambassador White has made a simplistic and ill-intentioned statement regarding the type of society that the Salvadoran people want to build immediately after overthrowing the military-Christian Democratic tyranny in El Salvador. Ambassador White specifically tries to ignore that which both the FMLN and the FDR have repeatedly promised to defend before the Salvadoran people and before all peoples and governments of the world: political pluralism, respect for the private enterprise willing to join the tasks of reconstructing the country, and a firm defense of the principles of nonalignment in the area of foreign politics.

4. The FMLN-FDR Political-Diplomatic Committee is surprised at Ambassador White's statements, as they represent an answer of force to our position marked by openness and willingness to hold a dialogue with the United States and with all governments and political forces not trying to twist the destiny chosen by the Salvadoran people.

5. The FMLN-FDR Political-Diplomatic Committee expects and hopes that Mr White's statements, which at bottom are interventionist, correspond more to his personal views than to an official position by the U.S. Government.

[Signed] For the FMLN-FDR Political-Diplomatic Committee: Guillermo Manuel Ungo, Ruben Zamora, Fabio Castillo, Jose Napoleon Rodriguez Ruiz, Ana Guadalupe Martinez, Mario Aguinada, Salvador Samayoa.

FDR SPOKESMAN IN EUROPE COMMENTS ON CONFLICT

PA191707 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1036 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Brussels, 19 Jan (EFE)--In statements published today by the daily newspaper LE SOIR, the representative of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) in Europe has said that he is convinced "the victory of democracy" in his country is near.

Luis de Sebastian said during an interview with LE SOIR, an independent newspaper which has a wide circulation, that he expected a desperate action by the enemies of democracy in view of the imminent victory of the people's insurrectionist movement.

De Sebastian added that "the most important enemy of the FDR's victory in El Salvador is the U.S. Government, both under the Carter version and even more so under the Reagan version."

The Salvadoran representative cited as evidence of U.S. cooperation with his country's army the supply of armament and military advisers (some of whom have died in combat) and the massive economic aid to the junta.

The United States is also financing a small army of Somozist guardsmen, and other mercenaries are being financed by wealthy Salvadoran exiles and even the Venezuelan Government, De Sebastian said.

"We do not know what Reagan will do. We do believe, however, that he will step up intervention maneuvers and that he will take even more direct measures if he realizes that this will not stop the people's victory," he added.

The FDR leader said that junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte was a popular leader and a democrat but that he has become an instrument of imperialism and the traditional oligarchy.

He said that all murders attributed to the extreme rightwing, such as the killing of Monsignor Romero, are directly attributable to the army because the rightwing extremists are part of the army ruling the country.

ARCHBISHOP SAYS CHURCH DOES NOT BACK INSURRECTION

PA182332 Paris AFP in Spanish 2026 GMT 18 Jan 81

[By AFP special correspondent Juan Nicolas Guadenzi]

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Jan (AFP)--The Salvadoran Church, through its highest authority, Acting Archbishop of San Salvador Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, today noted it does not morally support the popular insurrection being carried out by leftist organizations.

During his homily, which has recently been considered to be the one with the greatest poltiical weight, the prelate argued that the majority of the Salvadoran people have taken sides with neither of the sectors in conflict, and rebutted claims which justified the popular insurrection at this moment.

The prelate said that according to the church "the insurrection is justified when four requirements are satisfied: There is a serious abuse of political power by those in power, all peaceful alternatives have failed, the ills that accompany an insurrection would not be greater than the present difficulties, and the people must truly believe that the insurrection shall win."

Monsignor Rivera admitted that only the first of the four requirements exists. He noted: "In this country there have been serious abuses that are still occurring, despite the efforts of the young military men who seized power in 1979."

Monsignor Rivera flatly rejected the position that the conditions for a peaceful solution of the situation no longer exist. He admitted, though, that at this moment the leaders of the sectors in conflict refuse to participate in a dialogue.

The prelate also noted: "We must admit that the Salvadoran people are not sure that the installation of a socialist regime in El Salvador is preferable to a continuation of the present one." In the opinion of the prelate there will be a rightist process in El Salvador. In this regard he noted that all the leftists "are inclined toward communism" and that "the Salvadoran left has not been honest with the people."

Rivera said: "We don't see real possibilities for a victorious insurrection." Regarding the people's attitude, Rivera said: "The Salvadorans are not a violent people and in the same manner that they disregard the appeals to join the armed struggle, the condemn indiscriminate repression and political crimes that enjoy immunity." He added: "The people know that throughout history they have been the last to participate in the political gains."

To back his opinion that "the Salvadoran people continue to be simple spectators," Monsignor Rivera referred to the general strike appeal made by the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), noting that "it has been completely disregarded."

Rivera attributed the failure of the strike to the fact that "day-to-day demands are more important to the Salvadoran people than the risks of a bloody struggle." The prelate added: "The people fear repression and the exemption laws which are now in effect."

Monsignor Rivera urged the faithful to pray for the return of peace. He urged the authorities and the armed groups to respect the neutrality of the churches, several of which, according to him, were occupied and raided by government troops last week.

CHURCH CALLS FOR UN COMMISSIONER'S INTERVENTION

PA171651 Paris AFP in Spanish 0036 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Jan (AFP)--An urgent appeal to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to "immediately intervene in El Salvador" was made today by the archbishopric's legal aid office, which operates under this country's Catholic Church.

In a communique, the legal aid office reports the violation of refugee shelters installed by the church "which have been intervened militarily by the army."

Condemning government intervention in the church's shelters, the legal aid office lists the cases in which these places have been raided by the army, pointing to the case of Marcial Cruz, 18, who "was taken out of the Mejicanos shelter and later was found (?dead)."

The legal aid office mentions other cases of raids, arrests and later murders and disappearance of Salvadorans who had taken refuge in the church's shelters and concludes by appealing to international human rights organizations.

Requests for these humanitarian institutions to intercede before the Salvadoran military junta to stop the attacks the archbishopric's refugee centers (?have been forwarded), adds the document released today by the church.

Once again, we ask the UN High Commissioner to intervene immediately in the Salvadoran conflict and to grant immediate neutrality to the archbishopric's shelters according to the norms of the Geneva Convention, the document adds.

Concluding, the legal aid office "denounces the arrest of Mrs Paz Umana de Rodas, 71, arrested on 10 January by combined [words indistinct] of San Salvador, about whom we know nothing to the moment."

CONIP MEMBER ANNOUNCES SOLIDARITY COMMITTEES

PA161905 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Excerpt] The formation of several Christian committees of solidarity with the Salvadoran people's struggle was announced yesterday afternoon by Father Placido (Endosain), member of the National Coordinating Board of the Peoples' Church, CONIP, of El Salvador.

Father (Endosain) said Christian committees have been formed in the United States, Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico and other Latin American countries.

(Endosain) charged that some sectors of the Latin American Episcopal Conference, CELAM, have begun a program of misinformation in Mexico and Costa Rica against the Salvadoran revolutionary process.

GUATEMALA

SALVADORAN MINISTER EXPLAINS COUNTRY'S SITUATION

Meets With Officials

PA202150 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Recorded passages enclosed in quotation marks]

[Text] Pablo Mauricio Albergue, Salvadoran minister of the Presidency, met with President Romeo Lucas and Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez today. The visitor explained the subjects they discussed:

"I gave the Guatemalan leaders our own view of the situation, how we see it and what the future prospects might be. We don't believe that the Salvadoran situation is an isolated (?case). We believe that Central America in general feels the consequences of what is occurring there. We think that our closest neighbors, Honduras and Guatemala, to a certain extent form part of the same [words indistinct]."

The visiting official ruled out the possibility that his government will break relations with Nicaragua due to the Sandinist support of the Salvadoran guerrillas.

"At no time is El Salvador seeking a break of relations. On the contrary, our government's attitude has always been to seek a harmonious coexistence with the other countries and to maintain the best possible relations. All our efforts have sought this as was shown by the great effort made to solve the conflict with Honduras which led to the signing of the peace treaty. Therefore, on our part there is no desire to break relations."

The Salvadoran minister said that the Salvadoran Government will not change its policy towards the United States in view of the inauguration of Ronald Reagan. He also reported on the most recent U.S. aid to El Salvador.

"The truth is that the United States had up to now not given any type of aid. It is now as a result of these latest events that it has offered the fulfillment of a promise it had made more than 1 year ago. As far as I know, the aid consists of two transport helicopters. To my knowledge this is the aid it has given."

The Salvadoran minister of the Presidency explained the situation of former Salvadoran strongman Arnoldo Majano.

"As you know well, Colonel Majano was removed from the junta in December and appointed military attache in Spain. He did not accept this post so [words indistinct] and he disappeared and nothing has been heard from him. There is no clear information on his whereabouts. Since he did not accept the post, he [words indistinct] within the system of military justice. However, no (?trial) has been begun."

Dr Albergue will also visit Tegucigalpa in a similar mission as the one that brought him to Guatemala. During his stay in Guatemala he reported that the flight of capital from El Salvador during the past 2 years is estimated at $1.5 billion due to the violence in the country.

Says Country Calm

PA201945 Paris AFP in Spanish 0241 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 Jan (AFP)--A high-level Salvadoran commission headed by Presidency Minister Pablo Mauricio Albergue held a press conference here this afternoon and affirmed that El Salvador is "calm" and that the army has subversion under control.

A commission spokesman affirmed that subversion continues but only in a sporadic way, implying that the "final offensive" launched by the leftist groups in El Salvador was a failure.

During the press conference held at the Salvadoran Embassy in Guatemala City it was also said that the violence in El Salvador has caused large amounts of foreign exchange, estimated at $1.5 billion, to be taken out of the country.

Nevertheless, the spokesman said that they are confident that once the country is completely at peace, Salvadorans will regain (?confidence) and will bring back the money which, for security measures, they took out of the country.

The Salvadoran Embassy released a communique in which it tries to explain the current situation in the country.

The communique points out that the "Marxist-Leninist groups, manipulated by Russia through Cuba and Nicaragua, have started distorting the facts using what is now called "misinformation."

The press conference held here today seems to be part of a campaign announced last week by the Salvadoran Government to combat said "misinformation" and to inform the world of "the true situation in the country."

In the meantime, several Guatemalan popular organizations here issued bulletins and communiques supporting the Salvadoran cause and urging the people to join the revolutionary struggle of the neighboring country.

POLICE CHIEFS REPORT GUERRILLA ATTACKS ON OFFICERS

PA190345 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2203 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan police chiefs said today that the security forces have been subjected to armed attacks during the past 5 days.

Nine members of the various government security corps have been killed in these attacks.

Likewise four security vehicles have been withdrawn from operations because of damage inflicted by gunfire.

The attacks have occurred both in the capital city as well as in the provinces.

According to the authorities, casualties have been heavier in the capital.

The detective corps, which is in charge of secret investigations, is the most frequently attacked section.

Six of its members have been killed and three of their vehicles were destroyed by gunfire.

One of its agents, Juan Zabaleta, was kidnapped by unidentified persons and his body was found later in a lonely spot in Guatemala city's Zone 11 in the southern sector. His hands had been mutilated.

Last night two investigation agents were shot to death in the downtown northern sector of the city when their motorcycle was attacked. The attackers, using automatic weapons, traveled in an automobile and when the motorcycle approached them opened fire. The detectives were killed on the spot.

During the early hours of Sunday morning, patrol 0-1 of the 6th Command, a unit assigned to combat common crime, was attacked. The patrol car was driven by the second section chief. One of his security agents was wounded and is recovering at the police hospital.

Meanwhile members of the "military commissioners," civilian personnel serving the army, were also attacked. Two of them were killed in ambushes and three others were wounded.

Today, during the early morning hours, the chief of the military commissioners was ambushed in Chimaltenango, capital of the province by the same name, 54 km west of the capital. He died at the local hospital from the wounds he received.

Last night a retired army major was killed in the provincial capital of Retalhuleu when four leftist guerrilla members entered his home and opened fire with automatic weapons.

Yesterday afternoon an ambush of a military convoy failed in the western part of the country and in the ensuing clash two subversives were killed, military sources reported.

Ambush in Chimaltenango

PA192218 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] A military patrol was ambushed yesterday near Comalapa, Chimaltenango, Edgar Dominguez, official army spokesman, has reported:

[Begin recording] Around 1300, a military patrol was ambushed by a group of about 20 leftwing extremists between Las Lomas and Sacala, Chimaltenango Department, 8 km east of Comalapa. The extremists were dressed very differently. The only common feature among them was that all wore hoods. They used pistols, rifles and shotguns. Fortunately, the aggressiveness of the troops and their combat capability caused the ambush to fail. The bodies of two subversives were found and it was determined that five subversives were evacuated in vehicles used by the subversives to come to the scene of the ambush.

The army later combed the area for more subversives and it was determined that they had initially arrived in Sacala, set fire to three huts, and left. [end recording]

HONDURAS

MILITARY SOURCES REPORT U.S.-HONDURAN PACT

PA210440 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] The U.S. and Honduran Governments have reached an agreement by which the Pentagon will arm the Honduran Army and turn it into the main military force of Central America so that it can take the place of the Nicaragua of Somoza, military sources have said in La Virtud, Honduras.

The pact was reached during secret meetings in Washington D.C. and Miami in 1980, after Gen Robert Schweitzer--a Pentagon expert on Latin America who is a member of the National Security Council and emissary of the State Department--made a formal proposal to the Honduran Government.

Together with the negotiations, three joint military operations have been carried out by Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador to fight the guerrillas in El Salvador--basically every time that the guerrillas went to the so-called Bolsones seeking refuge.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED

PA201923 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 0400 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Interview with Roberto Suazo Cordoba, president of the Liberal Party of Honduras and president of the National Constituent Assembly, by Gustavo Rubi; date and place not specified--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Do you think the armed forces will guarantee the next electoral process?

[Answer] I don't know why you are asking me this question. I am a man of faith and trust. I am a man who believes in God above everything. Before the 20 April electoral process I believed that the army officer and the chief of the armed forces were going to guarantee the electoral process and you have seen that we enjoyed freedom to participate in the 20 April electoral process and you saw that our party was victorious as it will be in the next electoral process.

As president of the Central Executive Council and member of the Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH], I have faith and confidence that the army chiefs and officers will guarantee the next electoral process so that it will be held in peace and calm for the good of all Honduras and not just for a specific political sector.

[Question] Do you think socialism is the solution for this country?

[Answer] I have said that the problems of Honduras will be solved by the Hondurans in accordance with the situation of the Honduran people. We have said that we are not going to import any type of theory. We have said that we're going to fight illiteracy by strengthening the Education Ministry since the best investment a state can make is to educate the people. In the health sector, we're going to fight and prevent diseases. In the housing area, there are more than 450,000 people who need housing. We're going to make efforts to handle government funds with the greatest austerity and honesty so that the popular majority will benefit.

I think we have reached a stage in which all Hondurans should be united around ideals of national greatness. We should not be acting just to favor a specific political sector. I have said and I repeat here that the next liberal government will be one of integration, a government made up of all the most honest and capable men and women from all the country's social, political and economic sectors.

[Question] What is your view of the charge by Col Gustavo Alvarez, commander of the Public Security Force [FUSEP], and the U.S. ambassador to the effect that Russia through Cuba wants to subvert Central America?

[Answer] Col Gustavo Alvarez as commander of the FUSEP and the U.S. ambassador have their systems of investigation and they have said there are efforts to subvert order in Central American and this is very clear. I urge the Honduran people to remain united around ideals of national greatness so that we can maintain our country's peace and tranquillity. We have the example of the Central American countries which are experiencing times of strife. I think the Honduran people are intelligent. The exotic and foreign theories and those who seek to destroy and corrupt the minds and bodies of the Hondurans should not be permitted in our country.

[Question] Will you ask the dissidents of your party to join the party's struggle?

[Answer] We have already said that the doors of the PLH Central Executive Council are open to all. For me there aren't any dissidents within the Liberal Party. Those of the Peoples' Liberal Alliance and the Liberal Unity Front are all distinguished members of the party. They have their own views. I urge them to work to [words indistinct] our fellow party members. They will also have a participation in the next liberal government.

[Question] It has been said that the return of the 2 million is just demagoguery. What is your comment?

[Answer] Well, you must already know that a radio commentator said that Suazo Cordoba had [words indistinct] when he was in Washington to visit the State Department. I have stated that I paid for my trip myself. I did not use a single cent from the Constituent Assembly as it has been the custom in other congresses. I don't know why some commentators say this is demagoguery. I wish all the public officials who handle public funds would be demagogues and would return what they have not used and not stick it in their pockets.

[Question] Will the country's military officers continue to be a political alternative?

[Answer] Well, they have been participating in a regime of transition since 1972. You know that they have issued a number of decrees creating autonomous institutions such as the forest development corporation which has recovered natural resources for the Honduran people. I believe they should not be belligerent [beligerantes] in political matters but they are also Hondurans who should contribute their cooperation and that is why we have said that we are going to strengthen them economically so they will be able to train their members, making them more professional. In this way, the army chiefs, officers and soldiers will contribute their cooperation in various aspects such as in the construction of roads, the forest or the health sectors. The next president of the republic, if God permits, Dr Suazo Cordoba, will always be in touch with the army chiefs and officers and the chief of the armed forces so that they will all cooperate with the president.

[Question] Are the armed forces politicized?

[Answer] I think we shouldn't prohibit an officer from having his own view on Honduras's problems and how they should be solved. That is why Suazo Cordoba will call on them; we are going to have frequent dialogues with the various battalions on Saturdays and Sundays to discuss the needs of the army and so they will cooperate in the various sectors of public administration.

[Question] Regarding the rumors of a coup, do you think a coup could come?

[Answer] I don't think those who are thinking of coups at this time in Honduras are doing any good but it is a very nice way to pass the time. Every day in the coffee houses, restaurants and parties they say a coup will be staged tomorrow. Well, that is their amusement. We are just thinking in (?registering) our party members so that [words indistinct].

[Question] What have been the consequences of the coups d'etats?

[Answer] Well, I think the coups d'etats always produce a certain degree of trauma and frustration among people, not only those of Honduras but all Latin America. In the last coup, the military officers believed there was chaos and anarchy so they intervened in the democractic process in Honduras. I think they are aware that they must guarantee the electoral process and will return to the garrisons. I have already told you that we are going to be close to the garrisons, not to politicize them or to incite them to subvert the constitutional order but so that they will cooperate with us in economic and social development. As I told you I have high concepts of the current chiefs and officers who are members of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces. We have held meetings with them and they know my views. I am a humble, [word indistinct], forthright, austere and honest man. The Honduran people already know who Dr Suazo Cordoba is.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA COMMENTS ON U.S. ENVOY'S INTERVIEW

PA202044 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Daniel Ortega, commander of the revolution and member of the government junta, harshly criticized, during the "Face the People" program, the surrendering and treacherous attitudes of the daily LA PRENSA. He specifically referred to the interview with U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios in which he attempted to deny the possibilities of imperialist intervention in Central America.

In this interview, said Commander Ortega, he tried to make us believe that it is we Nicaraguans who are intervening in the domestic affairs of El Salvador. Here is Commander Daniel Ortega's reply to a question put to him tonight during the "Face the People" program:

[Begin recording] There is an interview today done by someone of the newspaper LA PRENSA, and it is enough to show the paper's position wanting to save the face--not in this case of Nicaragua, which is a small country, which is a country whose only defense are these poor people, a country of great limitations--but it takes the side of the powerful, takes the side of the powerful in a shameless way, seeks the way of denying the possibility of intervention in Central America and tries to make it look like the only ones intervening in Central America at this moment are we Nicaraguans, in El Salvador. This is an irresponsible attitude. It is irresponsible and it is a surrendering attitude. It is an attitude which links and relates this person who wrote the story and his interview with the ambassador of the United States with the historical traitors of this country.

The one who wrote the story is Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, son of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, the martyr of public liberties, and what Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios does is, in this case, to defend those who are nurturing intervention in Central America, to defend those who are threatening us Nicaraguans. We have not invented this threat. Official statements were made by official spokesmen, several U.S. spokesmen who clearly threatened us. They even said that they are studying the degree of Nicaragua's commitment to aid El Savador to see what they were going to do.

There have been concrete threats, concrete threats. Moreover, it is no coincidence that when talk begins of Nicaragua's intervention in El Salvador, without offering any proof, the U.S. Government, on its own says: We are again going to help El Salvador with arms. The U.S. Government had suspended military aid to El Salvador after the murder of the Maryknoll nuns. While investigations were being carried out, they had suspended the aid, in weapons, to the Salvadoran Government.

But when the revolutionary offensive of all the Salvadorans began, then some officials start to speak. The U.S. ambassador in El Salvador, for example, comes out and directly accuses Nicaragua, and then at that moment they approve the sending of helicopters to the Salvadoran government, the sending of arms to the Salvadoran Government, and the sending of ammunition to the Salvadoran Government. [end recording]

U.S. ENVOY'S RETENTION WELL RECEIVED BY GOVERNMENT

PA191419 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] The Reagan administration, which is about to start a 4-year term on 20 January, has confirmed Lawrence Pezzullo as ambassador to the new Nicaragua, according to an announcement by the new secretary of state, Gen Alexander Haig.

Ambassador Pezzullo is the same person who on 18 July 1979 told Francisco Urcuyo: No, this cannot be. What are you doing here? No, you are not the President of Nicaragua. There is a plane waiting to take you to Guatemala. Get going.

Lawrence Pezzullo is a calm, impartial diplomat, and his confirmation as ambassador has been received with satisfaction in government circles. It will be remembered that some reactionary sectors in the United States harshly criticized Ambassador Pezzullo for his liberal stand on the events underway in El Salvador and other parts of Central America.

AMBASSADOR WHEELOCK NOTES USSR'S RESPECT

PA161847 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Our brother ambassadors appointed by the revolutionary government to various countries have as their fundamental task to defend the Sandinist revolution before the sister nations and countries.

To be appointed a Nicaraguan diplomat is an honor for any revolutionary because he constitutes the representative of the revolution and attracts the attention of all the world, Ricardo Wheelock, Nicaraguan ambassador to the Soviet Union has affirmed.

The Nicaraguan diplomat added: [begin recording] Today's diplomats, although it is true that many of them are not career diplomats or did not study diplomacy, but rather another career, have become the elements who express our policy abroad and carry out work with personnel limitations that absorb virtually all our time, including Saturdays and Sundays. In other words, the diplomat is a servant of the people who makes great sacrifices and has great duties.

[Question] Companero, what are your impressions regarding your diplomatic tasks in the Soviet Union?

[Answer] In the first place, for us it is a great experience to be in the USSR. The Central American countries have a distorted vision of the USSR. We could start out by saying that they do not call it the Soviet Union, but call it Russia, when Russia is one of the republics of the USSR, which is comprised of 15 autonomous republics, [corrects himself] pardon me, 15 federated republics and 20 autonomous republics, which makes a total of 110 nationalities, 110 languages, 110 ways of living, 110 cultures represented in what we call the Soviet Union. That is a very important experience because the sense of bourgeois nationality is divided in a supranational sense, in a sense of great human solidarity. These are very impressive human aspects.

In the second place, objectively Moscow is one of the two points, or the most important point, on the face of the earth. This makes Moscow a place where information from all the world flows, where they can speak to many countries and where one observes and has impressed on one's work a swiftness, a formation and a very big experience.

[Question] What is the impression of the Soviet people regarding our popular Sandinist revolution?

[Answer] In the first place, it is one of great respect on the part of the Soviet people toward the Sandinist revolution, and not only respect, but great admiration and constant solidarity, which is expressed in many ways. But the general impression I have, both of the people, the intellectual spheres and the government, is that there is great respect and admiration for our revolution. [end recording]

SWISS FRIENDS DEMAND END TO U.S. BLOCKADE

FL201949 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1922 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] The Switzerland-Cuba Friendship Association has demanded an end to the U.S. blockade against our country, removal of the Guantanamo military base and cessation of spy flights by SR-71 aircraft. Nearly 600 Swiss members of parliament, artists, labor union leaders and journalists today made public a declaration in which they demand that the new U.S. administration stop all acts of interference against Cuba.

Cuba's friends in Switzerland, the document notes, express deep concern because of the aggressive statements made by the new U.S. president, Ronald Reagan, against Cuba and the emancipating aspirations of the peoples of the Caribbean and Latin America.

CUBA, GRENADA SIGN VISA AGREEMENTS IN HAVANA

FL192207 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2118 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] In Havana, Cuba and Grenada today signed two agreements which put an end to the need for travel visas to facilitate the entry and exist formalities of their citizens and provide for the exception of rental payments for the buildings occupied by the respective diplomatic missions. The documents were signed by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli and Grenada's ambassador to Cuba (W. Richard Jacobs). During the signing of the documents, Malmierca and (Jacobs) noted the importance of the agreements which , they said, would strengthen still more the relations of brotherhood between the peoples of Cuba and Grenada.

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL VISITS FARM TOOLS FACTORY SITE

FL201120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] The Martires del 26 Julio Farm Machinery Factory, under construction in the city of Holguin, represents a monument to Cuban-Bulgarian friendship. Iliya Kharalampiev, first deputy minister of machine building of Bulgaria, has made this statement in reference to the Holguin industrial project which he described as the biggest and most complete built by his country abroad.

He said the modern plant has everything necessary to build farm machinery and that when it goes into operation it will solve pressing problems related to the mechanization and automation of Cuban agriculture. At the end of a visit to the construction site, the Bulgarian official said work is going well because there is close cooperation between the two sides which are committed to complete it in honor of the 28th anniversary of the attack on Moncada Barracks.

CONSTANTIN ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

FL201514 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1505 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today arrived in Havana at the head of a delegation. He was welcomed at Jose Marti International Airport by Humberto Perez, alternate member of the party Politburo, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board--JUCEPLAN. Talks between the Romanian delegation and the Cuban delegation, which will be headed by the JUCEPLAN president, begin today for the expansion of economic and social cooperation between the two countries for the 1981-85 5-year period.

PRD VICE PRESIDENT DENIES RULING PARTY SPLIT

FL191142 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Jacobo Majluta, vice president of the republic and member of the Executive Committee of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD], yesterday said it was not true that three political parties are operating within the PRD as a result of the struggle between different factions. Although he admitted that three factions and other so-called minifactions exist within the PRD, the nation's vice president stressed that the PRD is a single party. There are not three parties in the PRD. The fact is that the PRD is a single party, Majluta added.

Majluta further noted that leaders of PRD factions do not have fundamental disagreements. Vice President Jacobo Majluta emphasized that PRD leaders who have disagreements among themselves have a particular way of viewing things within the philosophy of the PRD. He recalled that since its founding, the party led by Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez has characterized itself for being a party of contradictions but they are not fundamental ones. He stressed that the PRD began its political life in this country with these characteristics. He then recalled: Even the three men who founded the party had disagreements; then came Juan Bosch who himself had disagreements with the first three.

Majluta asserted that the PRD always has been, is and will be a single party.

MILITARY LEADER REAFFIRMS ANTICOMMUNIST STANCE

FL191134 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Armed Forces Secretary Lt Gen Mario Imbert Mcgregor has declared that he will issue anti-Marxist and anti-Leninist proclamations as many times as necessary so that military men know that the communists are their enemies and always will be. The armed forces secretary said that President Antonio Guzman, who is commander in chief of the armed forces and national police, has given his support for the (?anti-communist) proclamation read at the military garrisons.

Imbert Mcgregor made these statements as he was leaving the [name indistinct] polyclinic where he had gone to visit a son hospitalized there. After the armed forces secretary made the anti-communist statements, he was applauded by four men who were talking near the entrance to the emergency entrance of the polyclinic.

President Antonio Guzman has (?supported) the armed forces' anti-communist activity and said it was justified for any institution or human being to defend itself from attacks. At that time, President Guzman asserted that what the armed forces have done with their anti-communist proclamations is to defend themselves from attacks. He added that the armed forces are apolitical and are exercising the right to defend themselves from such communist attacks.

REGION TO RECEIVE ADDITIONAL CANADIAN AID

FL170013 St George's Domestic Service in English 2330 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] The Caribbean region is to receive an additional ($50) million in bilateral aid from Canada over the next 5 years and could look forward to the strengthening of commercial and social ties with that country. This disclosure was made last night by Canada's secretary for external affairs, Mark MacGuigan, during the opening ceremony of the joint Canada-CARICOM Trade and Economic Committee meeting in Jamaica.

According to Mr MacGuigan, the Caribbean had been declared a region of major interest to Canada and, therefore, priority has been accorded to the Caribbean.

The Jamaica meeting will be investigating and discussing areas of possible cooperation between the CARICOM countries and Canada.

One of the things the Canadian diplomat mentioned was the organizing of a consultative meeting [words indistinct] the Windward and Leeward Islands. This meeting, organized with the World Bank, was to identify the needs of the Windward and Leeward Islands and the ways in which assistance can be offered. In addition, Canada is planning to provide technical assistance to the region with special emphasis on economic and financial management [words indistinct] areas of increased production in the private sector.

Also addressing last night's meeting was Jamaica's foreign minister and CARICOM Council of Ministers chairman, Hugh Shearer. During his speech, the minister made a call for the establishment of realistic, relevant and imaginative approaches to cooperation between Canada and the region.

In a later development, Canada has promised Jamaica financial assistance to help that island offset its current financial (?problems). Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan has reportedly told Jamaican leader Edward Seaga that Canada will provide $3 million to the island in 1981. This money is in addition to bilateral assistance already being given to Jamaica by Canada and brings the total figure up to (?7) million in regular Canadian assistance to the island.

Canada has also promised to increase its regular program of bilateral development assistance to Jamaica with $8 million in 1981 and 1982. In addition, the island also stands to benefit from additional assistance in the future. The Canadian International Development Agency--CIDA--will soon begin discussing a second $10-million development line of credit for the island's agricultural sector.

BAHAMAS

TEACHERS SUBMIT COUNTERPROPOSAL TO GOVERNMENT

FL151325 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Executives of the Bahamas Union of Teachers [BUT] met throughout the day yesterday to prepare a new counterproposal to the most recent one offered by the government on Monday of this week. A letter of the counterproposal was sent by the Bahamas Union of Teachers' executive to the prime minister's office late yesterday afternoon. The BUT's counterproposal asks for minimal increases in three categories as outlined in the government's most recent proposal. The BUT yesterday afternoon had its membership ratify the contents of the letter so that in the event that it is accepted by the government, it could be agreed to right away.

Strike Continues

FL201819 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Over 200 teachers gathered downtown on Rawson Square around 10 o'clock this morning; however, by 1115 most of the teachers had dispersed. One of the teachers told ZNS news that because demonstrations on Rawson Square have not been very effective, the teachers were told to disperse and await orders for another strategy. In interviews with ZNS news, most teachers said that they were ready to return to school, but are determined to continue the strike until an agreement is reached. The strike, now into its third week, is affecting thousands of students in New Providence and the Family Islands. Interviews with ZNS news to be aired in this evening's newscast indicate that the students are tired of being out of school and although some of the parents sympathize with the teachers' cause, they want their children back in the classrooms. It is also understood that a number of teachers since Friday have reported to their respective schools.

AMNESTY PERIOD FOR ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS EXPIRES

FL191328 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Excerpt] The 12-week amnesty period granted to persons living in the Bahamas illegally by the Ministry of Labor and Home Affairs expired yesterday. All illegal immigrants found living in the Bahamas now face arrest and deportation. In announcing the amnesty last October, the ministry drew attention to the fact that the number of illegal immigrants in the country has reached the breaking point and it is imposing great strain on the country's financial resources. A Ministry of Labor and Home Affairs spokesman said they are conscious of the contribution to the labor force made by illegal immigrants and will give consideration in certain cases. Employers, however, who continue to maintain illegal immigrants without the ministry's consideration will be dealt with according to law.

GRENADA

AFP: SOVIETS USING ISLAND AS 'ESPIONAGE CENTER'

PA171813 Paris AFP in Spanish 1621 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] St George's, 15 Jan (AFP)--The Soviets have turned Grenada into a bridgehead for their activities of espionage in the Caribbean, it was revealed here today. An anonymous note sent by mail to AFP offices in the capital of Grenada reveals the creation of a political party opposed to Maurice Bishop, the pro-Cuban prime minister of Grenada. According to the anonymous note, the name of the party is the National Party for Reconstruction and Liberation of Grenada.

Grenada is the last island of the southern arch in the lesser Antilles and it is an English-speaking republic. According to the anonymous note, the Soviets have declared the southern coast of this island--344 square km and a population of 120,000 inhabitants--off limits to visitors. With the electoral victory of Edward Seaga, as the new prime minister of Jamaica, Grenada became the only Caribbean country under definite Cuban influence. This accounts for the importance of Bishop's regime, reliable sources indicated.

The Soviets not only declared the southern coast off limits, but they also have declared it as a naval security zone, the anonymous note pointed out. Further on it says that as a matter of fact, Grenada's new international airport is being built by Cubans near Point Salines close to Egmont Bay in the naval security zone. The note entitled "operation change" carries a subtitle "on your knees before God, on your feet against tyrants." Finally, the note mentions the visit to the island 10 months ago of Soviet Admiral Gorchkov, USSR Navy chief.

COLOMBIA

COURT-MARTIAL FINDS 38 FARC MEMBERS GUILTY

PA201415 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Thirty-eight persons being tried by a court-martial have been found guilty of belonging to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] and of attacking a military convoy in the jurisdiction of the municipality of Yacopi last year. The court-martial being held in the (Baraya) battalion ended its sessions yesterday. It found 38 of the 40 defendants guilty of rebellion. The defense protested the final verdict. An official spokesman said that the sentence will be announced within 30 days.

ECUADOR

FDR LEADER UNGO DENOUNCES U.S. INTERVENTION

PA210247 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2400 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Dr Guillermo Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador, has denounced in Quito the interventionist participation of the U.S. Government in the armed struggle that has been going on in that Central American country for more than a week.

Ungo arrived this morning in Quito as part of a diplomatic-political committee of the FDR and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, to secure a more active, profound and belligerant solidarity from various Ecuadorean sectors.

The political leader said that the active U.S. participation is contributing to more bloodshed [words indistinct] a government that offers to pacify the country through death and destruction.

We are working to secure peace, a true peace based on democracy and in revolutionary transformations because we believe this is the only way there will be stability and peace in the region and in Latin America, Ungo stated on his arrival in this city.

VENEZUELA

PRESIDENT HOPES REAGAN UNDERSTANDS LATIN AMERICA

PA210007 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] No doubt there is great anticipation in Latin America regarding the new U.S. administration, especially as concerns its hemispheric policy, President Luis Herrera Campins said on arrival in Tachira State to attend the San Sebastian fair. President Herrera delivered 20 agricultural and livestock development bank loans to small and medium-sized farmers in the area.

He added that during the U.S. electoral campaign Latin America was not a big theme among the candidates. I hope President Reagan's administration will make every effort to understand Latin America's democratic process, its betterment and its pursuit of development, President Herrera stressed.